■ HOLIDAYS

Peter Miller plans to keep them down on the farm

Peter Miller, an architect, claims that old-fashioned Romantic notions about the countryside and the rural way of life are no longer any good. To attract people to the land something else is needed.

On the Schlickenried holding in Bad Tölz, forty kilometres (twenty-five miles) to the south of Munich he has created a new pattern for holidays on the farm that points the way ahead.

This farm shows how to combine the pleasantness of an international tourist centre with all its comforts and the simplicity of life down on the farm. For the first time ever Miller offers the chance to spend a whole season on the farm, all year round.

Agricultural problems gave Peter Miller the idea. His architect's office, from which he is also conducting the work of constructing the equestrian section of Munich's Olympic area, is situated right in the heart of the country.

He has often had heated discussions with farmers. He accuses them of selling more and more of the green belts to large building contractors, so that villages are dying and the plague of built-up areas is spreading.

Miller offered the farmers an alternative: "The Italians cash in on the fact that their country is blessed with sunny weather, so why don't you cash in on the fact that your country is blessed with being beautiful? "

As soon as he realised he was going to do little to change the ways of the country folk Peter Miller decided to take the initiative himself.

He studied reports on agricultural problems and on leisure-time pursuits. He took advice from State-run organisations and visited rural holiday areas in the United States and in Sweden. Then he bought the Schlickenried farm, which had ceased to be viable with its twelve cows and 150 acres of land.

In what was once the byre Miller's son, an agricultural engineer, installed a fully automated plant for fattening calves.

In all the other buildings and out-buildings the Millers set up a unique holiday, sport and leisure resort at a cost of 2,200,000 Marks.

There is a tennis court laid indoors with green felt, 132 feet by 66 feet in size and an arena for indoor handball and basketball. Already the local sports clubs are flocking there regularly.

The indoor swimming pool measures 39 feet by 29.5 feet and is decorated with a wooden interior, which is not only fashionable, but also avoids the cold clinical appearance of the ordinary type of swimming pool.

Not only this but there are artificial lawns as well, and the almost obligatory sauna bath. A doctor is in the house for advice on medicinal baths.

The great pride of the Miller model farm, however, is the large indoor riding stadium. The Miller stables provide eight horses. There is a spectators' area which gives a view of both riders and swimmers. In what was once the farmer's living quarters snacks are served. The home-made processed meats are highly recommended.

Once a month genuine *Bauernbrot* is baked in the old bakehouse. A carriage and pair takes visitors for a ride round the holding. Fallow deer are being imported from Czechoslovakia and there is a fishpond to keep anglers happy. To cap it all the hill behind the farmyard is being turned into a 1,000 foot ski-run for winter sport enthusiasts.

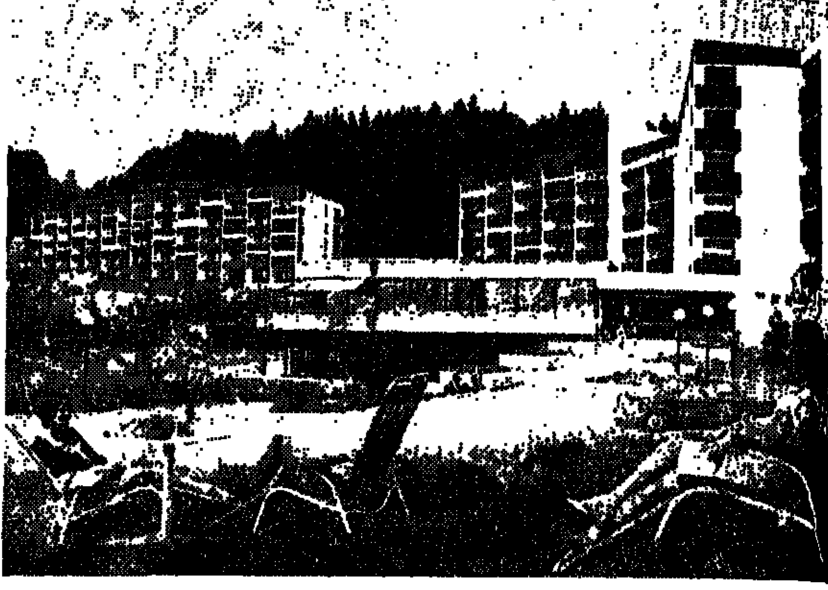
The accommodation provides so far forty beds in rooms that combine modcons with a breath of rustic antiquity. The beds are made from wood in old peasant styles, but there are TV, radio and baths, of course. A double room with breakfast and use of swimming pool costs a basic forty Marks.

Miller's plan is to keep the old country traditions going, but with the help of the travel and tourist industries.

He complains: "Farmers have just thrown away great chunks of a wonderful culture." To put more emphasis on the cultural side Peter Miller plans in future to hold art shows and cultural discussions at Schlickenried.

Karl Stankiewicz

(CHRIST UND WELT, 25 September 1970)



Holiday hotel-cum-clinic

At Hopfen am See in the Allgäu area of southern Germany a newcomer has joined the ranks of thermal hotels, sanatoriums and the like. It consists of de luxe accommodation for 150 visitors with hospital facilities under the same roof. Although guests are continually under medical surveillance they feel completely at their ease as they holiday their way back to health. (Photo: Studio Tauw)

The German Tribune

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

Hamburg, 29 October 1970
Ninth Year - No. 446 - By air

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Federal Republic comes of age under Brandt-Scheel government

Nobody could really say that at the moment the Bonn government is showing itself in glowing colours. In the early summer the Brandt/Scheel coalition had a hard time of it and in the autumn the job of governing the Federal Republic was anything but a sinecure.

The trouble is that although the government has been working hard on any number of reforms the time has not yet come when their efforts are seen to have taken effect. Success comes slowly to a government.

Thus creeping, nagging doubts have infiltrated the various ministries and one or two people have grown somewhat weary. One of the younger State Secretaries rubbed red, weary eyes, yawned and said he had never realised what hard work it was running a country.

It is now one year since Brandt and Scheel became the political leaders of this country. In September 1969 for the Social Democrats and Free Democrats it was a time for everyone to make great plans and to roll up their sleeves and get down to the job.

If an objective survey is to be made of this first year in the twenty-one year history of the Federal Republic with a Socialist/Liberal government it is necessary to stand well back from the turmoil that is Bonn.

The Federal Republic is no longer a child among nations. It has reached maturity and received the key of the door.

Even those who did not vote for the Social Democrats and never would must admit that their leaders are not bogey men after all. The idea that the SPD was born to opposition and could ever govern has also been thrown right out of the window.

It is possible to regard their policies as partially or completely perverse, mistaken and dangerous, but there is no denying that they pursue their own individual programme, going in the direction they wish and which is immutable.

One year ago it was "all changes". The time had come to sweep away the old cobwebs and introduce a new style of government. This change was as good as a rest for the Federal Republic. It did us good. It gingered us up. It was something new.

There can be no question that since Willy Brandt became Chancellor of the Federal Republic there have been more discussions here, or that they have been livelier discussions and more worthwhile.

Discussion has not just been for discussion's sake. People have been debating political affairs because they felt that their discussions were really leading somewhere.

"Government by discussions" – who would like to challenge this definition of democracy? Discussion is certainly hard work.

In this twenty-first year of the Federal Republic there has been a kind of reconciliation within the country. There has been a general revolt, not just of the intelligentsia, but also of all thinking people who were fed up with the previous strain of authoritarian democracy and the perpetuation of a petty bourgeois mentality.

This resulted in protest and found an outlet in a Romantic kind of "joy of Socialism". In the past year there has been in a way more solidarity in the country.

Conservative elements counter the enthusiasm of writers for the Social Democrat government with ironic articles. Indeed these declarations of sympathy are often motivated more by naivety than anything else. But come what may there is a greater feeling of solidarity in the Federal Republic.

There may be several reasons for the decline in incidences of student protest in the past twelve months. On reason is undoubtedly the discovery that those in authority do not always hold themselves aloof and can sometimes be brought into discussion. Also that under the new government reforms really are aimed at, and democracy seems to be a working principle and not just a vague ideology.

The Federal Republic is no longer something insignificant, out to justify its existence. We have all the justification we need. We have at last decided to tackle our "national question" with an eye to the future instead of looking back to the "good old days".

It is still far from certain whether Chancellor Brandt's *Ostpolitik* will prove successful. There could still be some disheartening setbacks. This is something which does not depend solely on Bonn.

Nevertheless the Federal Republic has done what it had to do and in so doing has made a historical step forward.

We have not justified the German Democratic Republic from a moral point of view, but we have recognised its existence as a State and in so doing have recognised our own nation as it really is.

In recognising the western frontier of Poland, the Oder-Neisse line, we have closed a chapter of our history officially.

It was a hard decision to make and for some people it is still not a step that can be accepted.

But sooner or later this country had to emerge from the cocoon. Sooner or later we had to shake off our infancy and accept our responsibilities as a "grown-up nation". It was a step that was overdue for our own sake.

No one can doubt that the change of government, as a sign of democracy at work, and as an agent for getting long-overdue reforms passed has added greatly to the prestige of the Federal Republic abroad.

Konrad Adenauer was undeniably a wonderful ambassador for this country, but the reason for this was his personality and the conviction he carried.

Now with Willy Brandt at the helm all our neighbours, including our allies who still had reservations about us are casting off their doubts little by little.

The reason for this is not that Willy Brandt is at the head of the government in Bonn and is a Socialist. After all the British and French governments are conservative. The reason is that this country has shown its democratic nature after the



years of Grand Coalition and because we have shown that we have the courage to tackle one of the most crucial problems we faced.

In the past the Federal Republic has beem admired as a model of order, discipline and organisation, but today people are prepared to accept us at more than these face values.

Certainly the Federal Republic is numbered among those countries that faces internal conflicts and differences of opinion. Paradoxical though it seems the fact that there are once again strikes and demonstrations and protests and a little destructiveness here is regarded as more normal than our previous authoritarian orderliness

Malice can sometimes turn to sympathy.

Nationalism still is not dead. It is an irrational force and therefore not one

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IN THIS ISSUE



President Kenneth Kaunda is here seen in Bonn with Chancellor Brandt and Walter Scheel, Federal Republic Foreign Minister (Photo: dpa)

Zambian President visits Bonn

Chancellor Brandt's skill and prestige and the realistic attitude struck up by President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia have helped to achieve a cordial atmosphere in talks about the fear that this country would supply arms to South Africa.

The self-same factors have meant that talks on the Cabora-Bassa dam project in Mozambique, Africa's largest dam have also been held in a reasonably friendly atmosphere.

However, the impression was given that not all members of the delegation of the Organisation for African Unity, led by the Zambian President, shared Kaunda's realistic appraisal.

Attacks have been launched against the Cabora-Bassa dam from Africans since this is considered as having a vital effect on the economic set-up of the white southern African States. The whole matter is thus regarded with a great deal of emotion.

So highly charged is this question that it seemed unlikely that the talks on the subject in Bonn could come to a satisfactory conclusion.

African States were late putting in their objections to the project and by the time they had done so it was virtually signed, sealed and delivered and several countries were involved.

By the time the African objections were heard the contract with the Zamco Consortium was completed and five Federal Republic firms were involved along with companies from Portugal, France, Italy and South Africa.

In Bonn the African delegation held talks with the President of the Federal Republic, Gustav Heinemann, Chancellor Willy Brandt and Minister Walter Scheel, Erhard Eppler and Horst Ehmke. The main point that was made by the representatives of this country was that in such a matter world trade of this kind could not be made a political affair.

The consequences of such action would be indeterminable as much for the African nations as for anyone.

If trade between the Western world and

Continued on page 2

■ FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Russian Navy infiltrates Indian Ocean

AIM IS TO OUTFLANK RED CHINA

Almost unnoticed the waters around South East Asia have become studded with Soviet warships. Two or three years ago their presence would have been as big a surprise as a Malaysian junk on Lake Baikal.

Observers believe that this is the start of a large outflanking movement. When the Suez Canal is reopened this will form a link with Russian bases in the Mediterranean. In this context Moscow's role in the Middle East gains a new perspective.

The Soviet encirclement is directed against China whose latest diplomatic moves threaten to outdo the Russians in South East Asia, an area where the balance of power is still uncertain.

The Russian Navy paid its first official visits to South East Asia in 1968. Last year two naval units put in at Madras, Colombo, Bombay, Basra and other ports.

It is thought that Moscow has ordered ten to fourteen of its warships and submarines to cruise through South East Asian waters as constant observers.

The Russians are about to build a number of artificial floating bases where their ships can dock for repairs or refuelling. Negotiations are in progress on making the British Navy's large docks in Singapore available to Soviet ships "on a commercial basis".

The extension to the Russian presence can also be felt in the Far East. Russian intelligence ships regularly follow the manoeuvres of the United States Seventh Fleet.

Russian naval units are also operating in Korean, Japanese and North Pacific waters. The Japanese Defence Bureau estimates that the naval base in Vladivostok is the home port of twenty nuclear submarines, eighty conventional submarines and fifty other warships.

Vladivostok is also the starting point for naval units taking part in the annual manoeuvres in the Straits of Okinawa.

Every month the Russian Air Force logs twenty intelligence flights at various heights along the Japanese coast. Added to the increase in flying activity, there is also the fact that Moscow has been maintaining two missile bases in the People's Republic of Mongolia for the past two years. They are aimed at the American bases on Okinawa and the Japanese mainland.

The Indian Ocean is the centre of present Soviet expansion. At the beginning of July it was announced that Moscow had concluded a secret agreement with the island state of Mauritius that lies in an advantageous strategic position.

Diplomatic observers believe that the supply facilities guaranteed Russian ships in the "Fisheries Agreement" will be used for more than commercial purposes.



The Russians, Japanese and Americans are building a harbour complex costing 130 million dollars in Visakhapatnam in the East of the Bay of Bengal between Calcutta and Madras.

While the private capital invested by the Japanese and the Americans is being used to build harbour facilities for the mercantile marine as well as a number of industrial projects, the Russians are building the naval base that is part of the complex.

The Indian Navy is to receive service from Russia for ships bought in the Soviet Union, at present three submarines and five destroyer escort vessels.

The advantages for the Russians in having a supply base of their own in this area are as obvious as the denials from the Indian side are firm. The same is true of the base being built in Vizag on the Andamans for the "Eastern Naval Command" of the Indian fleet.

The Indian Navy does not feel all that comfortable in the embrace of the Russian bear. It recently scrapped a two-year submarine training programme that cost the Indian taxpayer 350 dollars per man per month. Russian submarines are built for colder waters, fall easy prey to technical damage and delivery dates are rarely kept.

Both Russians and Indians believe that they must fill the power gap left by the evacuation by Britain of its bases East of Suez, a result of the policy of the last Labour government.

This situation, closely watched by Tokyo and Washington, has however changed since Edward Heath's Conservative government took over power in Britain.

Lord Carrington's recent visit to the capitals of Commonwealth countries in South East Asia showed that Britain does not plan to give up its commitments in the area but would like to come to a compromise with Malaysia, Singapore, Australia and New Zealand in the form of a consultative agreement in security affairs.

The spate of diplomatic activity by Chinese in recent months has cramped Moscow's room for manoeuvre further and undermined Russian influence in North Korea and Hanoi.

Leonid Brezhnev's plan for a South East Asian security system did not even meet with the support of India, Russia's closest partner in this part of the world.

Meanwhile busy Japanese salesmen have established themselves with increasing success in South East Asia with their idea of a consumer-orientated affluence as an alternative to the temptation of Communism.

Moscow feels the pinch and is playing a waiting game with its fleet.

P. Crom

(Handelsblatt, 15 October 1970)

Coming of age

Continued from page 1

that can be challenged with reasonable arguments.

This country's new freedom is not always praised and at times it is severely criticised and denounced.

This can lead to aggressiveness. It is something that is noticeable on the right flank of all parties. It is something which might even destroy the new government if the electorate forsakes the Free Democrats.

On the other hand the Socialists are flexing their muscles on the left flank of the SPD and criticisng Brandt's Social Democracy. They are Marxists not only in their thoughts and in secret but are quite open about it.

If the demands they are making should become the SPD programme for the eighties there are likely to be violent confrontations within the party. The result would be most likely another twenty years of conservative rule.

It is quite possible that next year the voter will be asked to voice his choice again prematurely. But it is certain that he will not in the meantime be led back into reactionary ways.

Hans Helgert

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 17 October 1970)

Zambian President

Continued from page 1

the developing nations were made dependent on how close the contacts between the African States and China or the Soviet Union are, then international economics and commerce would be hit hard.

The objection raised by the African delegation that the Federal Republic is supplying arms to the South African is quite incorrect. The profits that could be made from such a deal would be far outweighed by the disadvantages that would be involved. It would put the Federal Republic on a bad footing with Third World countries and the political and economic consequences would be most undesirable.

Whether the black African States understand the situation or not the fact remains, pacta sunt servanda. For years our trade with the East has been adversely affected by the embargo on the steel pipes deal with Russia.

A country like the Federal Republic that relies on its export market to a very great extent stands or falls on whether it lives up to its promises and does not break the contracts it makes.

Although the Cabora-Bassa dam project is not approved by all members of the present Bonn government it must be upheld as a sign that we do not break contracts.

(Handelsblatt, 19 October 1970)

The talks between the Federal Republic and Yugoslavia being held in the Foreign Office in Bonn and based on the governmental committee set up by the two countries in 1964 were originally planned as an occasion for the exchange of views. They were not meant to be preparatory to an official agreement.

Yugoslavia wants closer ties with the West

Because of its economic links with its most important trading partner, Yugoslavia places greatest store on questions of liberalisation and an increase of quotas. During the talks at Bonn it became plain that Belgrade is urging an increase in the liberalisation measures being carried out by the Federal Republic.

Bonn listend attentively to the wishes of the Yugoslavs but had to tell its guests from Belgrade that the Federal Republic's freedom in the negotiations was restricted by Common Market regulations, especially in agriculture.

Time will show the extent to which Bonn can exert influence in Brussels to secure Yugoslavia greater access to markets in Europe and above all in the Federal Republic.

The results of the talks in Bonn will have to be awaited before further steps are taken in the bilateral relations between the two countries as well as the relationship of Yugoslavia to the Common Market.

As with all negotiations with Eastern European countries, imports provide a hard nut that cannot be cracked immediately.

On the other hand Brussels has met Belgrade half-way since last spring's non-preferential commercial agreement that is due to last three years initially. If this agreement is not extended after this period, it would be a real departure from usual practice.

At the time being observers can only speculate whether Tito's latest talks in Western Europe have actually marked the beginning of his country's political turn to the West.

Yugoslavia has already provided the economic foundation for a move of this type which many people consider likely. In 1969 there was a swing in Yugoslavia's foreign trade. Foreign trade with Common Market countries made up 36 per cent of the total and fifteen per cent was with countries of the European Free Trade Association (EFTA).

The Common Market countries' share of foreign trade with the Comecon countries is far more balanced that with capitalist markets.

Although the economy is developing well and important branches are showing healthy increase rates, Yugoslavia too must face the problem of inflation. At the beginning of the year politicians described the fight against inflation as one of their most urgent tasks. So far there have been no results.

It is considered improbable that Yugoslavia will make the dinar a convertible currency. But there are rays of hope in the strengthening of industrial cooperation with the West. This not only supplies products urgently needed by the Yugoslavian economy but also stimulates exports.

What Yugoslavia needs above all is capital. Klöckner-Humboldt-Deutz's recent announcement that it plans to finance the investments of TAM motor manufacturers is an unusual example of economic cooperation but it could form a precedent.

(Handelsblatt, 14 October 1970)

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■ INTER GERMAN RELATIONS

Ulbricht remains wary of the Moscow-Bonn Treaty

Although no progress was made the most recent meeting of the ambassadors of the Four Powers, the eighth round of negotiations on the Berlin question, was not without its value.

No breakthrough was achieved and not even the process of exploring points of view got any further.

The standpoints of both sides are unchanged and as controversial as they were at the beginning of the Four Power talks in the spring.

Even a five-hour discussion between the governing Mayor of Berlin, Klaus Schütz, and Soviet ambassador Piotr Abrassimov failed to bring the two sides any nearer together. A breakthrough to meaningful discussions can only be expected after the 25th anniversary session of the United Nations, if at all.

At this meeting Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko and the American Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs William Rogers will meet. Soviet ambassador Abrassimov will hold discussions to probe the situation and the American ambassador in Bonn William Rush, Abrassimov's opposite number at the Berlin talks, will be present.

During all these talks the German Democratic Republic (GDR) will be looking on mistrustfully. It has always sounded bitter-sweet when the government in East Berlin stressed that the Bonn-Moscow treaty confirmed the territorial integrity of the GDR so that from now on the normalisation of relations between Bonn and East Berlin would take place "on an equal footing aimed at finding a real solution to the problem."

East Berlin never wanted this treaty to be signed. Now, eight weeks later, the GDR government has recovered its composure about the wording of the treaty and started throwing its old arguments on the negotiating table.

"Recognition of the German Democratic Republic within international law by the Federal Republic is long overdue and inevitable," Willi Stoph declared at the 21st anniversary meeting of the GDR leaders.

The theme of recognition within international law, which the Bonn government is not prepared to grant, was once considered over and done with.

Even Soviet diplomats in East Berlin claimed that with the signing of the Moscow Treaty the requirements of the GDR were amply satisfied.

But members of the Socialist Unity Party (SED) are not letting go. Erich Honecker made good use of his leave in the Soviet Union. Willi Stoph left for Poland in a hurry when the treaty between Bonn and Warsaw showed signs of nearing completion.

Walter Ulbricht and Willi Stoph are planning to travel to Prague this month, and in early December the SED leader will go to Bucharest.

It is now Abrassimov's task to make enquiries in New York about the chances of the GDR joining the United Nations and what the terms of entry would be.

If he is able to give the East Berlin government any hope of entry into the United Nations then a decision will probably be taken one way or another. But Abrassimov's mission is not simple. Without the agreement of the Federal Republic and the Western powers the GDR is not allowed entry to any international organisation. East Berlin has already come to recognise this with regard to the World Health Organisation, Unesco and most recently the Interparliamentary Union. But the Western powers will only consent to the GDR joining if the country has agreed to make contributions towards detente.

No outsider knows what movements are going on within the SED politburo. There are rumours that two thirds of the members are against detente. There are other reports that the hard-liners, of whom Erich Honecker is an exponent, now only make up one third of the members of the politburo. Other reports say that Ulbricht and Stoph alone see it as a matter of necessity to go along with Moscow's policy of detente, whereas all other top men in the Party fear the consequences of detente on domestic policy far more than the disapproval of Big Brother.

All this is speculation and only one thing is certain, the SED is split with a conflict of interests.

Probably in order to defuse this speculation the Party newspapers have been publishing opinions which show a remarkable swing. Erich Honecker who is reported to take the hardest line of all SED members ended a long silence by voicing his approval of the Moscow Treaty.

In *Pravda* he wrote that the members and candidates of the SED and all officials in the GDR "welcome the signing of the Treaty . . . as an important step towards relaxing tension and normalising the situation in Europe."

At the same time Honecker gave a rallying cry for the battle against bourgeois ideology including "Social democracy" and thereby gave a clear indication of where the SED sore spot is.

Willi Stoph was quick to counter Honecker's statement, being regarded as a far less dogmatic politician. He stressed that the political situation in which the GDR now finds itself had changed. Stoph claimed that certain political figures in the Federal Republic had realised that it was in their own interests to review the Cold War situation.

But, he added, it should not be overlooked that "imperialistic groups that set standards were attempting to reconcile themselves to the changed balance of power in Europe in order to pursue their old strategic aims in enmity to Socialism with different tactical methods."

Stoph went on to complain about attempts "to utilise the fact that the Moscow Treaty has not yet been ratified for manoeuvres in foreign policy which are tantamount to blackmail."

It was not only politicians from the Christian Democrat and Christian Social Union and champions of the conservative cause that had attached to ratification of the treaty "interpretations that had nothing whatsoever to do with the matter . . . anyone who raises further conditions on points that are not mutually dependent is forging a link that can only complicate the situation and will do nothing to help solve outstanding problems."

It is manifest that Willi Stoph is referring to the link between talks on the Berlin question and ratification of the Moscow Treaty. But he left a backdoor open in that he made no definite claims on this score himself. Apparently the SED is making a show of having nothing to do with the Four Power talks on Berlin. The fact that the SED is not making a firm stand is one of the few encouraging signs to come from East Berlin. A settlement on Berlin giving West Berliners easements and long-term security would be to a certain extent unwelcome in SED circles, but as far as domestic policy is concerned it would have very few consequences. It might in fact bring the GDR success in foreign policy in the guise of acceptance in international organisations.

The question of a settlement in relations between both parts of Germany is different. The SED is allergic to anything that smacks of rapprochement, inter-German relations and cooperation. In SED officialese these concepts are translated as interference, infiltration and weakening of the GDR.

Obviously the Party feels that detente within Germany could awaken new hopes in the people of the GDR and destroy the development of a national awareness that they are striving for.

Joachim Nawrocki

(DIE ZEIT, 16 Oktober 1970)

Opinion poll on status of West Berlin

DIE WELT

By far the greater part of people in this country consider that West Berlin should be regarded as part of the Federal Republic, according to the Allensbach institute for public opinion research.

According to the Allensbach survey 85 per cent of a representative cross-section of the population think that Berlin is a part of the Federal Republic.

The Allensbach survey was conducted on behalf of a ZDF (German television second channel) current affairs programme in August and September this year.

Only four out of every hundred of those interviewed were of the definite opinion that West Berlin must be regarded as a separate entity outside the Federal Republic.

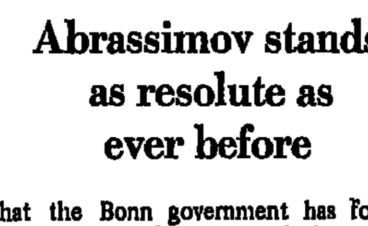
Even more decided views were voiced on the question: Should we continue to fight for the rights of West Berlin or should we give the city up completely?

Eighty-eight per cent thought we should not give up West Berlin. Four per cent thought we should renounce the city and eight per cent were don't knows.

Seventy-eight per cent considered it right that meetings of Bonn government departments should be held in Berlin. Ten per cent did not and twelve per cent declined to give a definite answer to this question.

Almost half of those interviewed (43 per cent) considered that the Moscow Treaty should only be ratified when progress had been made in negotiations on the Berlin question. Fourteen per cent were for ratification without prior alleviation of hardships for the people of Berlin.

(DIE WELT, 9 Oktober 1970)



Abrassimov stands as resolute as ever before

Soviet attacks on Bonn's insistence that a satisfactory settlement on Berlin must be a prerequisite for ratification of the Moscow Treaty are becoming more vehement.

This was brought home to the governing mayor of Berlin, Klaus Schütz, when he spoke with the Soviet ambassador Piotr Abrassimov at the senate reception quarters in Grunewald, Berlin, for over five hours.

The meeting was held on the initiative of the diplomat from Moscow. He had sent a newly formed ambassadorial committee to Schöneberg Town Hall to inform Klaus Schütz that he considered it advisable to hold talks.

Both had faced each other across the negotiating table three times before, once in East Berlin and twice in the West.

After careful consideration Abrassimov decided not to call for the meeting on Russian territory at the embassy, but he was quite prepared to hold the talks in the western sector of the city.

Klaus Schütz considered that he would have to go along with the ambassador's request although there was no lack of objections within the SPD. But the governing mayor had covering fire from the CDU Opposition. It was quite right of them not to let Schütz down. What Abrassimov had to say was well worth listening to.

He was more conciliatory in formal matters than at previous meetings, but when it came to matter-of-fact argumentation he showed very little flexibility. The main point he attacked was the link that the Bonn government has forged between a satisfactory conclusion of the talks on Berlin and ratification of the Moscow Treaty.

He claimed that these were two separate matters that had nothing whatsoever to do with each other. In this respect he tried to gain ground by pointing out that the GDR was prepared to offer West Berliners permits to visit relatives in East Berlin. But he gave no further details about this offer.

He also said that it might be possible to keep the access routes clear, but only on the condition that the political ties between West Berlin and the Federal Republic were broken off.

On this point Abrassimov was particularly intransigent. The old Soviet thesis of Berlin being "a special political unitiy" was behind everything he said. On this score he even went so far as to call for a special status for political parties and social organisations in West Berlin independent of the Federal Republic.

Abrassimov voiced his objection to Federal institutions even of an apolitical nature in the divided city. He was not even prepared to talk about West Berlin being represented by Bonn in its foreign policies. The ambassador rejected this idea categorically.

In his talks with Klaus Schütz ambassador Abrassimov confirmed that the Soviet Union was attempting to remove the three Western Powers from this affair.

Moscow does not want to accept that Americans, Britons and the French can have a direct influence on German policy via Berlin. Anything that cut Bonn off from its allies would suit the Kremlin.

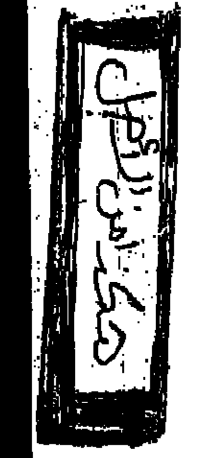
Ambassador Abrassimov had this aim in mind when he informed the governing Mayor of Berlin that German interests and those of the Western Powers were not identical. He claimed that the Americans, British and French were not particularly concerned about German affairs but simply wanted their pound of flesh from Germany. Abrassimov did not make a direct attack on the presence of the Western Allies in Berlin but mentioned it indirectly. He claimed that the Soviet Union had conquered the city in 1945 and there was nothing that the three Western Powers could do about it.

This is a point on which Abrassimov had come into conflict with US ambassador William Rush. It seems that Rush would not be goaded by his Soviet counterpart and stated that Washington's representatives could not indulge in squabbles with the Soviet ambassador.

The Western Powers are no longer concealing their pessimism. Even the optimists among them have, as one diplomat said, learned a lesson. Doubt that the Soviet Union really wants detente are increasing particularly in the American camp.

Jürgen Engert

(CHRIST UND WELT, 16 Oktober 1970)



■ POLITICS

FDP defections could bring about government's downfall

What is now going to happen in Bonn? The crisis whirling round about at top speed at present in the mind of any Bundestag member devoting even half his thoughts to the future provides several possibilities. Of course no one can prophesy what will happen but it would be useful to estimate what could take place.

Starting with Chancellor Willy Brandt. When he next counts his supporters he will find that the coalition of Social and Free Democrats, including the members from Berlin, has 265 seats in the Bundestag. The Christian Democrats and Christian Socialists have 253 seats, leaving the government a majority of twelve.

This is a respectable majority for the day-to-day work of the Bundestag and has proved ample for all divisions that have so far taken place.

Erich Mende, Heinz Starke and Siegfried Zoglmann have never belonged to



Erich Mende

(Photo: Archiv)

the 'voice' of the coalition and their defection entails practically no change in the numerical strength of the allied Social and Free Democrats. At the same time the Opposition has, in this respect, not gained anything that it did not have before.

The crux of the matter for the coalition is that the Berlin members have no ore than a restricted right to vote in the Bundestag. They are not allowed to decide on legislation or any matter concerning the election of a Chancellor and, therefore, a government.

When weighing up the balance in this political power game, Berlin's representatives must therefore be ignored. That leaves Willy Brandt and Walter Scheel with 251 seats compared with the CDU/CSU's 245, trimming their majority to six.

This has been sufficient up to now to gain a relative majority even though the coalition could not always count upon the support of the three turncoats.

But the situation looks worse when an absolute majority of all 496 members enjoying full voting rights is essential. An absolute majority is needed for the ratification of the Bonn-Moscow Treaty or for any decisions directly concerned with the existence of the Brandt-Scheel Cabinet.

In divisions demanding an absolute majority the SPD and FDP can afford no more than two hospitalised members or opponents within their own ranks. 249 of the 251 members must be in attendance and, what's more, give their support.

The CDU/CSU is only four seats away from this magic figure of 249. Ignoring Berlin members, but including Zoglmann and friends, floor-leader Rainer Barzel now controls 245 seats.

We have therefore reached the point where the opposing factions in this parliamentary trench warfare are looking into the whites of their enemy's eyes. It is easy to see that extremely absurd situations are possible.

If the SPD/FDP lose another three members and the Union parties gain them, both sides are equally strong and neither has the absolute majority for which one vote more is required.

This misfortune can befall the coalition if one of its numbers is unable to attend Bundestag divisions for reasons of illness.

In other words, any further undermining of the majority position cannot be solved numerically. The crisis round about would then run further on political stimulus only and then only in the direction that Basic Law allows.

Its regulations intended to prevent crisis situations have always provided an element of political stability up to now. But Articles 67 and 68 do show an alarming lack of flexibility. It is worth reading them, even though they might not say much at first glance:

"Article 67. 1. The Bundestag can express its lack of confidence in the Federal Chancellor only by electing a successor with a majority of its members and by requesting the President to dismiss the Federal Chancellor. The President must comply with the request and appoint the person elected. 2. Forty-eight hours must elapse between the motion and the election.

"Article 68. 1. If a motion of the Chancellor for a vote of confidence is not assented to by the majority of the members of the Bundestag, the President may, upon the proposal of the Chancellor, dissolve the Bundestag within 21 days. The right to dissolve shall lapse as soon as the Bundestag by the majority of its members elects another Chancellor. 2. Forty-eight hours must elapse between the motion and the vote thereon."

The important Article 67 is a result of the instability of the Weimar Republic. With the "constructive vote of no confidence" it has made it more difficult for members to elect a new Chancellor and institute a change in the power situation.

As things stand now, it is possible, indeed probable, that further erosion or the attainment of a numerical balance would mean that the Chancellor would not get an absolute majority in a vote of



Heinz Starke

(Photo: Archiv)

Siegfried Zoglmann

(Photo: dpa)

confidence and the CDU/CSU in its turn would be unable to drum up an absolute majority to elect a Chancellor of its choice.

There remains the possible way out of having a minority government headed by Willy Brandt. This is politically indefensible as the government would be completely incapable of action and would scarcely be politically credible. If this risk were taken, the government could bring a national crisis down on its head.

As the SPD and FDP can hardly hope for deserters from the CDU/CSU, it would be better for the balance of power to swing plainly in favour of the Union parties so that they could attain an absolute majority and replace Brandt with Rainer Barzel or someone.

What would the political consequences be when a person such as Zoglmann could pat himself on the back and claim that he intentionally led to the fall of Scheel and his Socialist-Liberal coalition?

What would happen with the CDU/CSU and a government thus formed? It would have a negligible amount of political credibility and a vast amount of difficulties to overcome, especially in economic affairs and Ostpolitik. It would be under close supervision by a critical public who had not been called upon to give their decision on the matter and would be led by a Chancellor who enjoyed little confidence.

Political faithhealers of course have a panacea—a Grand Coalition. This is indisputably the easiest solution—theoretically at least. Things look different in practice, especially where the SPD is concerned.

The Party would probably not have to ask Brandt to go. There would certainly be a tumult as he is the Party's integrating factor. And the Party would, in all probahability give a categorical no.

But even if the answer were yes and an SPD member were found to fill the role of Vice Chancellor in a CDU/CSU-headed government, the Social Democrats could not stake their one trump card, Ostpolitik, without completely losing face. It would then have to be continued with Franz Josef Strauss and Freiherr Karl Theodor von Guttenberg as well as with Erich Mende and Siegfried Zoglmann. The inconsistencies of such a liaison overstretch the bounds of one's imagination.

As this would also mean the end of the FDP, a change of electoral law is no longer a valid argument or alibi. And, a further point, the establishment of a new Grand Coalition would certainly cause the extra-parliamentary opposition to increase rapidly in strength and conti[illegible] the government's every move.

The most hopeful alternative for regaining stable conditions based on voters' wishes is fresh elections. If Article 68 — which places considerable difficulties in the way of a fresh election — is closely examined, it can be seen that this step can only be taken if both parties are willing.

Brandt would have to fail in a vote of confidence, though without the Opposition being able to get one of its many candidates for the Chancellorship into Palais Schaumburg by means of a "constructive" vote of no-confidence.

President Gustav Heinemann would then have the right to dissolve the Bundestag and order new elections. That course requires great responsibility from all parties.

It cannot yet be said whether things will come to such a pitch. The one sure thing is that only great responsibility can prevent our parliamentary system falling to pieces if pressure is felt in Bonn.

Oskar Fehrenbach

(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 10 October 1970)

Constitutional consequences for MPs who cross the floor of the House

The man in the street cannot understand how members of the Bundestag can switch to another party and yet retain their seats. Few people can reconcile this right with their conception of justice.

Free Democrats too believe that Erich Mende, Heinz Starke and Siegfried Zoglmann should feel a moral obligation to give their seats back to the FDP.

The conduct of Mende and Zoglmann at least is not very convicing from the moral point of view. In 1969 both politicians made a written declaration stating that they would give up their seats in the Bundestag if they left the party for reasons of conscience or were expelled.

But ignoring the fact that agreements of this type are not legally binding, the FDP renegades have a way out with which they can soothe their conscience.

Like Mende, they only need to claim that the party to which they made their oath was a different party to the one they were now leaving. Everybody wants to find fault in the party and not in his own person!

Former FDP leader Erich Mende refused to accept this from the renegades who formed the Free People's Party in 1956. At the time he said that the basis on which those concerned had gained their seats no longer existed.

And only a few years ago he stated categorically that a man of honour would always give his seat back to the party, from which he had received it.

Mende, Starke and Zoglmann have only the FDP to thank that they are members of the Bundestag. It was the FDP that placed them on the reserve list and the votes that led to their election were given not to them but to the party.

Willi Weyer's remark that the credibility of the whole parliamentary system was in danger can hardly be dismissed as an exaggeration.

But this credibility depends on more than the personal integrity of individual members. It raises the question of whether Basic Law is not lagging behind political reality on this point.

Article 38 states that a member is the representative of the whole population and not bound to orders and instructions but subject only to his own conscience. This principle was important in the development of the modern parliamentary system

The first concern of representative democracy was to make elected members independent of direct influence and pressure, including that exerted by the State.

The parties that scarcely existed as organisations in the present-day sense of the world had no direct power of political decision. They were not considered as an

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■ INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

New legislation governing rights of workers councils

Free and Social Democrat members of the Bundestag have given Labour Minister Walter Arendt the go-ahead on a Bill for a new Industrial Relation Law prepared under conditions of the greatest secrecy.

The Bill should be approved by the Cabinet by the end of October. Descussions with the departments involved are soon to be started.

Under the Bill, which has not yet been given its final draft, the rights of workers councils and those of the individual worker will be strengthened. At the same time the continued presence of trades unions in the factory will also be assured.

According to statements by Minister Arendt and his staff the Bill will contain the following points:

Workers councils will be enlarged, especially in concerns with more than two thousand employees. It will be made easier for employees to set up a workers council.

In concerns where there are no councils the trades union can apply to the Labour Court to appoint as chairman a union member who is not employed in the concern.

Under previous regulations it was often difficult if not impossible to find an employee ready to act as chairman in a factory where the employer opposed the setting up of a council.

The workers council could in the past decide that union representatives might attend their meetings. In future union delegates will be invited to the meetings.

The workers council will continue to be a peaceful organisation. Paragraph 49 is to be redrafted. The workers council will be forbidden to create conflict situations. It is bound to use those opportunities presented by the law.

If this ruling is violated the employer too may be fined. The obligation to cooperate in a spirit of trust will remain. The ban on party political activity in the factory will however be raised. Opportunities will be given for political discussion as long as the peaceful running of the factory is not affected.

With this ruling the Labour Minister probably wants to give workers councils

Walter Arendt

(Photo: dpa)

the chance of countering the political arguments of extremist groups.

The right of the workers council to participate in personnel and welfare affairs will be considerably extended.

The workers council must be adequately informed on any changes to be made concerning the running of the factory. It is not however given the right of veto.

Its influence on the firm's personnel policy will be increased as it will participate in longer-term personnel planning that should consider the problems of the older workers. This is also true of suspensions.

The workers council will also participate in the concern's training and restraining measures. It will have the right of veto when instructors are appointed.

Binding welfare plans will be drawn up in future in case of large scale changes in the concern that lead to mass redundancy.

As has already been said, the decision on suspending and dismissing employees will rest with management. But the factory council will be consulted on dismissals more than it is now.

If an employee petitions a labour court about a dismissal, his position will be strengthened in the trial as the workers council will examine whether the principles of social selection were followed in dismissing him, whether the employee could be employed in another part of the factory or whether he could be adapted to the changed conditions by retraining or any other method.

The Economic Committee will be retained, the number of members serving on it can be increased. Youth will also have a greater say.

Individual employees will also be given more rights in future. On this point Walter Arendt has followed proposals made by the employers.

Employees will have the right of complaint. The complaint must be approved by a superior. If approval is not given the employees information on wages.

Employees will have right of complaint. The complaint must be approved by a superior. If approval is not given the workers council can deal with the complaint.

More importance will be attached to factory conferences as questions concerning wages and welfare measures will also be discussed there in future.

Departmental conferences will also be held in larger factories to enable employees to discuss problems directly affecting them.

Two factory conferences will be held annually. The factory council can arrange a further two meetings if desired.

Under this law working groups as proposed by the employers will not be set up in factories. The Ministry has taken heed of union objections on this point.

Working groups can only be set up on the basis of tariff agreements. This would rule out factory agreements on this subject.

Executives will in future be given an active and passive right of suffrage for the workers council. The only exceptions are members of the board, general plenipotentiaries as well as departmental directors and heads of personnel if they have the right to decide on suspensions ond dismissals. Executives will not be given their own representative organ.

The Union of Executives (ULA) has described the draft for the new Industrial Relations Law as vague and inconsiderate.

According to the draft drawn up by the Ministry of Labour and contrary to the present law, some 300,000 executives would have their interests represented by Factory Councils.

The ULA believes that this ruling does not do justice to the interests of those affected or the real situation in the concern.

Senior white-collar workers are indeed employees and, as such, in need of protection, but they are at the same time executives. This automatically singles them out from other employees and the workers council.

The ULA says that an interest group for executives and elected by them, a practice that has proved its merits in many concerns, was the only modern, democratic way of making allowances for their functions.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 8 October 1970)

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integral part of the State but as foreign bodies that could endanger law and order. The function of the parliament was the criticism and control of monarchic governments.

But now the parties are firmly established in Basic Law as independent organisations. Article 21 states that they play a part in the formation of the population's political will.

They are therefore no longer voters' associations in which dignitaries devote themselves to the task of getting candidates into office. They are now democratic institutions. Without them no parliamentary system could exist today.

The legislative has taken this into consideration and financed party work to a certain extent from public funds.

Both constitutional lawyers and the Federal Constitutional Court have recognised that Articles 21 and 38 contradict each other.

Paragraph 49 of the Electoral Law plainly indicates the basic incompatibility between a party democracy and the idea of pure representation.

Paragraph 49 states that members lose their seats in the Bundestag if their party is banned by the Constitutional Court. This plainly contradicts the idea of a representative parliament.

But the advocates of this system do not admit this. According to their interpretation, Articles 21 and 38 show that members are both representatives of the whole population and exponents of a concrete party organisation.

Their decisions on various issues must depend on which of the two principles happens to be most important at the time. To get round the fact that members lose their seats when their party is banned, they claim that a member of an illegal organisation cannot be a representative of the whole population.

This kind of balance may exist in theory but it is unsatisfactory in practice. As early as 1924 the Baden-Württemberg Provincial Electoral Law ruled that a member would lose his seat in parliament if he left his party but not if he were to be expelled from it.

A ruling of this type always has the advantage that a parliamentarian is assured of his independence if a party tries to get rid of embarrassing members by expelling them.

But in the present situation the theory of a member sticking to his seat at all costs must be regarded as needing revision. Political scientist Karl Löwenstein has said that the whole idea has now become one great big lie. Even looking at the practice of party discipline, observers would be able to speak of a fiction if nothing else.

The question is raised in this situation if the desires of voters can be ignored so blatantly in the long run. It is not so long ago that the extreme left based their arguments against parliamentarianism on the fact that voters only had the right to participate in elections every four years and even then had little choice.

In the mid-twenties Hugo Preuss, the liberal who drafted the Weimar constitution wrote "Any deputy wanting to retain his seat after leaving his party must have a very robust conscience today."

The constitution leaves the problem to the personal morals of the individual member. But it seems that some representatives of the people feel that this is an excessive demand upon them.

(Handelsblatt, 13 October 1970)

Record number of foreign workers in this country

In the middle of this year labour exchanges in this country had 22.3 registered employees an their books. This represents an increase of two per cent or half a million on last year's figures.

This considerable increase in the near exhausted labour market can be attributed to a greater number of workers arriving from abroad.

The number of foreign workers in the Federal Republic and West Berlin at the end of September nearly reached the two million mark for the first time. The figure of 1.95 million was the highest ever. Almost ten per cent of the labour force employed in the Federal Republic today are foreigners.

The development of the economic boom in this country in recent years can be seen by consulting the number of foreign workers being employed.

In the autumn of 1964 the number of foreign workers exceeded the million mark for the first time. In 1966 there were 1.3 million foreigners working in this country, the highest pre-recession level.

During the economic depression that followed the number of foreign workers sank below the million mark once again. As the economy has picked up over the last three years this figure has almost doubled to nearly two million.

The largest group of foreign workers come from Yugoslavia with a figure of 425,000. Italy is in second place with 382,000. Turkey then follows with 354,000, Greece with 242,000 and Spain with 171,000.

The only item to be officially registered up to now is the amount of money transferred by foreign workers back to their homeland. The figure for the first half of 1970 was over 1,900 million Marks, an increase of 656 million Marks or 51 per cent on the corresponding period last year.

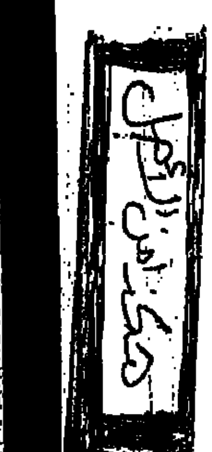
Foreign workers will probably send some 4,000 million Marks back home this year, a new record level and no less a burden on this country's balance of payments for which they were once a welcome relief.

This figure does not include the debts taken on by the social insurance sevices with the increase in foreign workers.

Foreign workers in this country expect to receive in the future high returns for their labours. With present developments these sums will probably total thousands of millions of Marks.

The Bundesbank is viewing the problem with some concern as it will have to provide the necessary currency to transfer pensions in some years time.

(Hannoversche Presse, 9 October 1970)



THINGS SEEN

Tiepolo cartoons on show in Stuttgart

Visitors to the *Residenz* in Würzburg have to strain their necks in all directions to view Tiepolo's largescale frescos in the Imperial Hall and the stairwell and usually give up in both pain and despair.

They are overwhelmed by the sight of the largest ceiling fresco in the history of painting, covering an area of some six thousand square feet.

They are unable to master the wealth of detail and fail to see the richness of invention and individual form and the interplay of genius and intellect which the artist invested into Balthasar Neumann's splendid architecture.

The artistic details that are difficult to make out from below, if they can be seen at all, can now be studied at close range in Stuttgart.

The city's *Staatsgalerie* has in its graphic art department more than thirty cartoons that doubtlessly have some connection with the frescos in Würzburg. They are either the first sketches that Tiepolo made for his larger works or painstaking studies of individual figures or groups.

Of course these works lack the powerful colour of the paintings, a real defect as can be imagined with a painter who depends on colour as much as Tiepolo.

But this Venetian artist masters the cartoon technique so well that the various degrees of shading in the bistre and the varying thickness and strength of the chalk work give an astounding impression of colour. These cartoons really do contain the whole of Tiepolo's skill.

The only problem is which Tiepolo is the artist: father Giovanni Battista, elder son Giovanni Domenico or younger son Lorenzo. To this very day scholars are undecided whether these finely executed, red-shaded cartoons which accurately fix many details are the final sketches of the head of the family and studio or mainly copies from the hands of the sons.

The exhibition at Stuttgart is devoted to the problem of dating, classifying and attributing the works. All 168 Tiepolo works owned by the gallery are on show together with a further 27 cartoons and three sketch books from the Martin von Wagner Museum in Würzburg and, as an added surprise, thirteen cartoons from a private owner in Swabia that have not previously been seen by the public. The results are astonishing in many respects.

In the painstakingly written and excellently printed and illustrated catalogue containing pictures of all the cartoons, George Knox, the greatest expert on Tiepolo as a cartoonist, strengthens a theory put forward by researchers in this country.

He supplies convincing arguments to support the view that most of the studies for the Würzburg fresco are by Giovanni Battista, though there are a few borderline cases.

There are various reasons why this and other questions have not been completely cleared up in the two hundred years since the painter's death.

Graphic art collections are often treated as the poor relations of art galleries. With the staff shortage and the pitiable means provided the work which demands both time and money cannot be carried to its satisfactory conclusion.

On top of this, the condemnation pronounced by German classicists Anton Raphael Mengs and Johann Joachim Winckelmann has had a lasting effect right up to the present day.

These two men and their emphasis on noble simplicity and calm greatness prevented the recognition and adoption of Baroque art right up to the turn of this century and even later.

It is only a few decades ago that specialists first started to study the period from Bernini to Tiepolo seriously. Art dealers tagged along behind.

Ninety years ago the estate of Munich court painter and Tiepolo pupil Giovanni Domenico Bossi was auctioned in Stuttgart.



Two Oriental merchants (1752-1753)

(Photo: Kat

Only seven people showed interest in the 847 cartoons from the Tiepolo workshop. One of them was Professor Karl August Kräutle, at that time chairman of the Royal Engravings Cabinet in Stuttgart, an astounding enough event in a province like Swabia that remained loyal to Classicism.

He paid 416 Gold Marks for a fifth of these important works by two great cartoonists, 168 items in all. The cartoons were sold in lots and not offered separately.

It is surprising that he happened to choose the lots comprising figure studies and draft sketches. It is not all that probable that he realised that the chalk cartoons had any connection with the frescos in Würzburg.

The sixty or so pen and ink drawings, including twenty by Giovanni Batista, should have been particularly attractive for the Professor of graphic arts at the Academy of Creative Art.

This unfashionable purchase formed the core of Stuttgart's collection of graphic art. No other purchases were made.

Visitors to the exhibition can feel a little of this neglect of what are the most valuable possessions of the Engravings Cabinet. Those who have already seen some of the temporary exhibitions organised in the Graphic Arts Department feel that they have already seen all the works now on show and are surprised to find different ones from the last time they attended as the surroundings and arrangement are the same.

A good deal of the effect is thus practically lost. There is no organisation, no highlights, everything is just lined up neatly along the walls.

Why were there no small exhibition cases? Why are the best works not highlighted by being put in a prominent position?

Why are there no illustrations of the relevant frescos, paintings, etchings and the other cartoons mentioned in the catalogue so that the visitor could compare them with what is on exhibition?

Why do the pen and ink sketches hang some way away from the final chalk studies which represented the final step before the actual painting?

The catalogue has already been praised but it is too scientific for the normal visitor. So why is he not provided with a pamphlet helping him to distinguish the various types of cartoon?

Art-lovers would like to be provided with criteria for determining the purpose, quality and author of the cartoons. They should be given this help. They would certainly be grateful and come more frequently.

Hans Albert Peters

(CHRIST UND WELT, 2 October 1970)

Jacques Lipchitz exhibition opens in Berlin

Twelve years ago there was a travelling exhibition of the work of Jacques Lipchitz, but in the Federal Republic it only reached Dortmund.

Now the Berlin National Gallery in conjunction with the Neuer Berliner Kunstverein is putting on an exhibition of his life work.

Jacques Lipchitz was born in Russia, became a naturalised Frenchman, emigrated to New York and now does most of his sculpting at Pietra Santa, near Lucca in Italy!

The exhibition, part of the Festival week in Berlin, is sponsored by the governing Mayor of Berlin, Klaus Schütz. From Berlin the exhibition will move to Baden-Baden, Duisburg and Vienna.

It comprises 78 sculptures and in addition 31 sketches, water colours and oil paintings done between 1911 and 1969.

The exhibition catalogue depicts all the works that are on show with an introduction by Lipchitz' biographer A.M. Hammacher.

Lipchitz' works are exhibited in chronological order in the gigantic hall of the National Gallery in Berlin. So extensive is the collection that arranging the exhibits has been extremely difficult. Despite the use of dividing screens it has proved almost impossible to classify the various exhibits.

An effort has been made to achieve the right lighting effects for the sculptures with muslin curtains which are raised or lowered according to the weather outside as well as with spotlights under the roof canopy, but these do not do justice to the Lipchitz bronzes.

This exhibition has done away with the pigeonholing of Lipchitz work with prejudiced classifications such as Cubism or not Cubism.

His wandering life and world travels add to the fact that only the early works can really be considered one-hundred per cent Lipchitz.

He is a sculptor whose circle of friends and sphere of influence include Pablo Picasso and Juan Gris, Ossip Zadkine, Alexander Archipenko and Henri Laurens.

Jacques Lipchitz took up the challenge thrown out by the Cubist painters, first as a twenty year-old filled with uncritical enthusiasm having come from the provinces and later with intense theoretical probing.

They challenged him to change the two-dimensional into geometric basic forms. This was a difficult undertaking but it was made somewhat simpler to represent suggested objects in the shape of cubes, spheres, cylinders and skil[illegible]

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Still-life (1918)

(Photo: Katalog)

MUSIC

Amateur youth orchestras play in Berlin

It was not exactly a competition that the Herbert von Karajan foundation organised in conjunction with the member of West Berlin Senate responsible for Family, Youth and Sports Affairs.

But at the International Rendezvous for Youth Orchestras twelve prominent members of the musical world had to pass judgment on interpretations of works from the Romantic, Classical or earlier periods, and also on one modern piece.

The jury's task must have been unenviable. The youth orchestras that came to Berlin were scarcely comparable.

Professional youth orchestras were excluded. However, since the conditions of entry were not specific enough in distinguishing between "High School" and "Hochschule" the orchestras that competed were a mixture of trained musicians from Belgrade, Lodz and Moscow and children's orchestras and school orchestras from Britain, Sweden, the Netherlands and the Federal Republic.

Apart from factors such as age and experience the jury had to take into account the different make-up of the various orchestras. It is hard to compare this country's 83-strong Bundesjugendorchester with the 15-man string orchestra from Poland.

In eight individual concerts the jury and audiences that were not particularly bothered about the whole affair.

We heard a concert by the Bundesjugendorchester in which Justus Frantz gave a highly enjoyable rendering of Beethoven's Piano Concerto No. 3.

The orchestral accompaniment had its ups and downs, particularly in the wind section, but for academic reasons the orchestra's main string section was unable to play and their deputies sat in.

From the point of view of judging the merits of the orchestra, which was conducted with great care by Volker Wangenheim, musical director at Bonn Opera House, the performance of Beethoven's Symphony No 4 is more significant.

The orchestra dealt well with the structure of the symphony and their music was lively. The tone of the string section in the first movement was faultless.

In the performance of the overture to *Coriolanus* the musical elan of the symphony gave way to heroic energy which was to great effect.

What was sensational about the Bundesjugendorchester, however, was their confidence in handling modern works. This came out remarkably in Werner Heider's *Edition D 1970*, with elements of group improvisation.

The warm response to this performance was well deserved and this was borne out by the even more fascinating rendering of the work at the final concert in the Berlin Philharmonia.

Another prizewinning orchestra that took part in the final concert was the Polish "Pro musica" chamber orchestra from Lodz. They played a divertimento by Grazyna Bacewicz.

The prizewinners also included the string orchestra of the Moscow Tchaikovsky Conservatorium which played the serenade in D-major by Tchaikovsky. The sound of the strings was incredibly smooth with the whole orchestra blending perfectly. The evenness of their bow work was evident even in the pianissimo sections.

The smoothness of the orchestra was opposed to somewhat angular leadership by Professor Mikhail Terian. Tchaikovsky's serenade including the famous waltz as absolute music was something out of the ordinary.

At the end of this orchestral rendezvous Herbert von Karajan himself conducted the International Youth Orchestra specially formed from the best individual musicians of the guest orchestras.

Of course there was little time to practise and it would have been unfair to expect perfection in this orchestra's performance of Brahms' Symphony No 2. But the slow movement and the scherzo could not have given rise to any complaints from the patron of this goodwill event.

A start has been made. It is planned to hold a follow up in 1972, but it is essential that the planning is more careful next time.

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 29 September 1970)

Thomas Kessler's musical agitation fails

Contrary to widespread belief music does not have to be non-political. It can scarcely be denied that politics can be played with music even though there is the suspicion that it is generally poor music that is used for political purposes and evil political purposes that have to rely on musical appeal.

But the idea of political music of quality is for many composers a sacrosanct conception that they do not want to give up as this would be an admission of the intolerable contradiction between their musical and their political tendencies.

The fact that revolutionary ideology and avant-garde music do not coincide is denied stubbornly the more obvious it is. And the hope that it must be possible to develop a music of revolution from the revolution in music cannot be shaken even in face of all the striking failures.

One failure was without doubt Thomas Kessler's musical reportage *National Days* which recently had its premiere in the Berlin Academy of Arts in the studio of the Deutsche Oper. This work formed a counterbalance to *Rosenkavalier* in the operatic activity during the Berlin Festival.

The central figure of the work was Rosa Luxemburg, the background the First World War, the Revolution and its betrayal.

But what was meant to be musical agitation degenerated into a confusion of contradiction and achieved the opposite effect by becoming an aesthetic problem.

In the scenario of Claus H. Henneberg (the differences with Winfried Bauernfeind's production was scarcely determinable) scenic action is confronted with projections of enlarged photographs that form the stage design along with a forest of flags that are first of all black, white and red, then red and finally black, red and gold.

Real flowers are thrown at photographed soldiers, later they are handed real crutches. While an allegorical male quintette appears on stage representing the Army, the Church, reformist Socialism and art, official photographs appear in the background, courting sympathy and depicting patriotic scenes and portraits of Kaiser Wilhelm II and his family, Hindenburg. Scheidemann and Noske.

The intention behind the setting was plain, almost all too plain. Photography, an apparently neutral depiction of reality, can be used for ideological ends while parody, a form that distorts reality, actually restores it and points out the truth, a truth that is hardly summed up accurately even by the most malicious caricature.

But the parody becomes too harmless and the aim of increasing its effect by showing pictures by Georg Grosz fails.

Henneberg and Bauernfeind wanted to show dangerous puppets but all the



audience could see were the puppets and not their inherent danger.

It is difficult to say whether Henneberg's intentions are supported or retarded by Kessler's music. Whatever the case, Kessler does not make it easy for himself. He scorns the convenient procedure of quoting music, analogous to the way Henneberg quotes photographs, thus forming montages and distortions illustrating its ideological function in the War and post-war era.

Instead he tries to write critical music using avant-garde technique, composing sounds, dividing music spatially and dissecting spoken texts into particles of speech.

The patriotic cant of the allegorical male quintette dissolves into senseless syllables and letters. As the meaning of the words is quashed, feelings and emotions such as malice, sentimentality and cock-eyed enthusiasm are more drastic. Destruction of language's semantic level changes from an aesthetic game into a political masquerade.

But the aim of illuminating a period of history by confronting ideologies with parodistic destruction, instead of reproducing it purely aesthetically, did not assume scenic shape even though it could be understood. Theatrical effect was not given a political function as it could not be achieved in the first place.

The failure could be seen in the fact that the documents included in the work, an inflammatory speech by Rosa Luxemburg and one of her letters from prison, appeared astonishingly pale and meaningless and were, moreover, read badly.

They had no effect as they lacked the political and historical context that the juxtaposition of photography and scenic action should have given them but did not. The only attempt Kessler made to break out of this musical agitation was an aria that was both lyrical and emotional. The audience felt as if it was back in the traditional opera. Kessler's "Action with Music" was meant to show how antiquated it was.

Naming the excellent solo singer would be to contravene the intention behind the performance. The programme was collectivised. All the members of the orchestra were listed and the roles of the singers and speakers were not given as they were meant to be understood as a unit.

But after the solo there was spontaneous applause. When the curtain fell applause was scanty and grudging.

Carl Dahlhaus

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 5 October 1970)

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shapes since the sculptor's work was contemoporary with the second, synthetic phase of Cubist painting.

Between 1913 and 1925 Jacques Lipchitz (b.1891) got to work on the general themes, figures, musical instruments and figures playing musical instruments.

After early efforts with stone he turned his attention almost exclusively to bronze, which allowed spontaneous modelling. Sculpting in stone appeared to him to be "a voluntary step backwards in technique."

Lipchitz' emancipation from Cubism began with the task of taking the smooth outer surface of the material and roughening it up in Impressionistic manner.

His inspiration was Rodin, in whose work he saw "all technical novelities, all the liberties, all the bold ventures, all the intuition, in short all the elements of an up-and-coming art form".

From his early works it is easy to see that Cubism was simply a starting point or a phase he passed through.

He always experienced difficulties with full sculpting and therefore he tended to concentrate on the frontal face of a sculpture and generally speaking did not bother over-much about the rear.

Lipchitz found a way out of petrifaction in breaking up the block and including "the negative", that is to say the hollow form.

Even if Lipchitz still views himself as a Cubist today, this self-initiated interpretation is a reminder of "the new way of representing Nature in a mode of expression that is fitting for our times". This is how it is meant to be understood. But anyway the idea of Lipchitz as a Cubist is not easy to reconcile with the background of Baroque that permeates his later works.

The sculptor pushed forward from orthodox Cubism to an art that was an unbounded creation of form. This ranged from "the non-organic form to the organic form," as he himself described it.

Jacques Lipchitz' immense vitality is shown by his revolutionary giant sculptures, which from 1926 onwards are characterised by having strikingly high pedestals.

The turning point is marked by his *Grosse Figur* (Large Figure) which lives up to its name, standing over six feet six inches high, with a fetish-like air that is reminiscent of the statues of the cults of Africa and Mexico.

In the years that followed he produced his most important works, variations on the theme of "couples". He shows two bodies united as one dancing in *Lebensfreude*, copulating in *Schrei*, Jacob's fight with the Angel, the Return of the Prodigal Son and the close physical ties of mother and child.

In a stylistic climate that is fired with the erotic and emotional and seeks Classical expression Lipchitz succeeds in many attempts at abbreviation, abstraction and ambiguity.

The periods between the styles lasts only five years, then the Baroque element makes its appearance.

In 1933 Jacques Lipchitz produced his answer to the onset of the terror that was Nazism in the allegorical work *David and Goliath*. His David seeks to kill a swastika-bearing Goliath with a rope.

There is also the element of political involvement in his *Prometheus*, which he created for the Paris World Fair in 1937.

After he emigrated to the United States of America we see many more elements of Baroque and Mannerism. "Epochs are not isolated from each other in sound-proof boxes."

He was commissioned by the Music Center in Los Angeles in 1950 and produced a large relief *Die Geburt der Musen* (The Birth of the Muses).

One remarkable and peculiar creation is that begun in the fifties, the *Semi-Automatics*.

What he produced with intellectuality but lack of control is not regarded as an end product but simply as a step along the way.

Figures, both human and animal, are still today the subjects of the sculptor Jacques Lipchitz, who will be eighty years-old in the summer of next year.

He is well aware that, "people of all ages, of all times, from all over the world are with me."

Camilla Blecken

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 1 October 1970)

■ EDUCATION

Physics and chemistry included in curriculum for ten-year-olds in Schleswig-Holstein



Children always show immediate interest for science and technology. Schools could exploit the situation and give even ten-year-olds a greater understanding of their technological environment.

But the right time to begin the pupils' first science classes has always been missed up to now. Those responsible claim that ten-year-olds have not fully developed their capacity for abstract and formal thought and lack the necessary mathematical foundation.

In recent years this conservative attitude has been opposed by psychologists and educationalists who have constantly put forward the view that teaching in lower classes is not only meant to provide the basis for further study but has an educational value of its own. It can offer pupils something that interests them at that age and something that they can already grasp.

Teaching children of this age physics and chemistry is subject to its own laws which are not yet sufficiently well known. The Institute of Scientific Education in Kiel has been given financial support by the Volkswagen Foundation to explore this subject.

For more than two years now the institute has been examining the possibilities of widening a child's interest in his environment at that age. Various types of school in the Federal state of Schleswig-Holstein are taking part in the experiments.

Teachers are giving physics and chemistry lessons in one hundred selected classes of children in their fifth, sixth or seventh school year. The subjects are carefully chosen to correspond to the pupils' range of experience and the experimental aids will not be strange to them as they are part of everyday life.

The aim of these classes is to acquaint pupils with various chemical and physical laws while they are still young. The individual subjects include the functioning of a battery torch, work and energy, water purification and salt extraction. These subjects have been tested again and again and improvements have been made.

Generally valid statements about the experiments in schools in Schleswig-Holstein can only be made if teaching successes can be judged objectively.

Psychologists and educationalists in Kiel have developed experimental procedures for this purpose. They consist of a whole series of tasks of various degrees of difficulty.

Before a new subject, usually taking up eight to ten hours, is tackled, pupils are given a test questionnaire. The results of these introductory tests give teachers some idea of what their pupils know about physics.

It turned out that half the pupils knew that one wire was not enough to connect a bulb with a battery. But less than ten per cent knew that two wires were needed to supply the necessary connections. Classes can be based on the knowledge that children prove they have in tests of this type.

At the end of a course of study the pupils are given the same test questionnaire once again. They will usually be able to carry out their tasks better. The success of the course can be measured by comparing the results of the two tests.

The success of the classes can be seen to its full extent if the same test is given to control classes who have not attended the courses. As extensive analyses and calculations are needed to evaluate the tests computers are used to process the results.

During the two years that the experiments have already lasted scientists at Kiel have discovered a large number of variable factors that decisively influence the teaching.

The scientists have for example taken into account the age, sex and background of scholars. the type of school and its location. They also gave children in both the experimental and control classes an intelligence test. The results of the I.Q. tests enabled the scientists at Kiel to say how far the results of the whole experiment could be generalised.

The very first experiments made by the Kiel institute headed by Professor Karl Hecht showed that physics and chemistry lessons can be started in a pupil's fifth year at school if enough consideration is paid to the development and psychology of children of that age when selecting and presenting the material.

Science teaching for the youngest classes cannot be introduced overnight at all secondary schools in the Federal Republic. The teacher shortage, a particular problem in this subject, puts a brake on this.

Professor Hecht believes that some schools could start science teaching in the lower forms in order to gain experience and analyse the results.

A larger number of schools could then introduce physics and chemistry teaching at a greatly improved level. Teachers would gain even more experience and become acquainted with problems of method and education.

Professor Hecht hopes that enough experience will have been gained from teaching young children science by the time the teacher shortage is over. Then all ten-year-olds will be able to attend physics and chemistry classes tailor-made to their development and talents.

Konrad Müller

(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 6 October 1970)

Homework investigated

An opinion poll carried out by the Market Data Institute in Neu-Isenburg has shown that fifty per cent of all parents in the Federal Republic supervise their children's homework.

The poll also claims that a further 42 per cent of parents help their children while only eight per cent allow their children to do as they please.

The Institute said that one interesting fact to come out of the survey was that when people who did not have children of school age were asked how parents with schoolchildren should act the result was the same.

"This shows that the behaviour and attitude of the whole population is the same when confronted with this problem," the survey concludes.

A total of 1, 988 persons were interviewed.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 6 October 1970)

Pre-school English-teaching experiment

The first Institute for Child Research and Elementary Education to be set up in this country has just started its work on the outskirts of Munich in what used to be a home for problem children.

The Institute will work in cooperation with Munich University's Education Department and has been given financial aid from industrial sources so that it can get off the ground.

Professor Heinz-Rolf Lückert, an educational pioneer, has brought together a group of psychologists and educationalists to investigate problems of pre-school education.

The group will put the theoretical results into immediate on-the-spot practice. It aims at drawing up plans for "tomorrow's pre-school education."

At present six lecturers, six school teachers and two kindergarten attendants are supervising and helping twenty children between three and seven years old in their elementary education.

They aim at drawing up model syllabi for helping children in art, expression, nature study, solving problems, mathematics, reading, writing and an early introduction to learning a foreign language.

For example, in one English course attended by three-year-olds all speaking and singing is carried out in English. The children draw their chairs together as if sitting in a bus. One of them acts as driver and is allowed to press his horn at appropriate points in a song about buses.

Many of the children just chant automatically what their American-trained teacher says. "After three months," she claims, "they will start to speak English of their own accord."

The aim is to give the children a basic understanding of a foreign language as well as a tolerant attitude towards people speaking other languages and belonging to other ethnic groups.

The children are to spend one third of their time drawing, painting, model-making and experimenting, if possible in the open air.

As children of a pre-school age cannot concentrate for more than a short period on a single subject there will be a frequent alternation between learning and playing, rest and movement.

Teachers can look through a peep-hole to see what is going on in the art room without disturbing the children who are painting there. When we went along the children were drawing portraits of each other on transparent surfaces and obviously enjoying themselves.

For this reason the organisers of the model pre-school dismiss any accusation that they plan to intellectualise the children.

Professor Lückert has already ended his first observations. "Previous conclusions about the development of a child's formative talents were too primitive," he says, "Even we were surprised at the strong influence of technology. The first word a child learns today is not mama but car."

Professor Lückert observed that the children liked games of movement and concentration more than anything else. It was here that they showed most patience and persistence.

The Professor now wants to invent games that help children to learn through play and feed theses games in programmed form into machines that would be set up throughout the town. Children could then enjoy themselves while their parents sipped a cup of coffee.

Lückert, a man who has caused a lot of rethinking in the field of education, does not want to be misunderstood: "As the

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■ SCIENCE

Physics Society congress takes place in Hanover

There could scarcely have been an annual conference in the recent history of the 125-year-old German Physics Society to match the one that ended in Hanover on 3 October.

Never before has there been such a concentration of internationally renowned experts reporting on the most important developments in modern physics. Special mention must be made of the unique social commitment of the opening speeches by Professor Victor Weisskopf and Federal President Gustav Heinemann.

But it is hard to call this year's congress a success. There were disconcerting gaps in the lecture halls and few visitors to the extensive and well organised physics exhibition connected with the congress.

The executive board of the Physics Society has shown remarkable purposefulness in recent years in counteracting any specialist trends at these representative autumn conferences and showing as wide a range as possible of advances in physical research.

But it does not look as if their efforts are being supported by members. Everybody complains about specialisation but few bother to do anything about it.

Of the lectures at this year's congress two deserve particular mention. Professor Arnulf Schlüter of Garching near Munich spoke of the present situation of research into atomic fusion and Makoto Kikuchi, a professor from Japan told the congress of semiconductors in the form of glasses.

After years of uncertainty about the possibilities of using atomic fusion for peaceful purposes, scientists have now been able to master the instabilities of the plasma surrounded by a magnetic field.

The Tokamak order developed by Russian physicists looks particularly promising and is at present being copied in ten institutes throughout the world, including Garching.

With an electrical output of two million kilowatt hours, future atomic power stations working on the fusion principle will be large though not impracticably so. A kilowatt hour will cost no more than one pfennig.

Professor Schlüter believes that twenty years may pass before the first large power station of this type begins operation but he must have been exaggerating the issue.

The glasses that Professor Kikuchi reported about have a connection and storage effect. They contain the electronically active chemical elements arsenic, tellurium and germanium in amorphous form.

Contrary to the semi-conductor crystals that are normally used today, these are therefore quite easy to produce. The makers only have to keep to the proportions of the basic elements required in the mixture.

When a certain electrical voltage from an outside source is reached the resistance is broken and an electrical field is produced in the glass. The field does not disappear when the outside current is taken away. This is the storage effect.

One electrical field can produce others. Professor Kikuchi showed the congress glass cipher fields that present in visual form information that has been imprinted according to this principle.

The scientific highlight of the Physics Society Congress was without doubt a report by Professor Joseph Weber of the University of Maryland who told participants of the latest results in the experimental gravity research he had initiated.

Working on an astonighingly low budget of 165,000 dollars a year (though it only used to be 20,000) he has been able to provide conclusive proof that gravity waves are produced by certain cosmic events that we do not yet know.

These events occur in the centre of the Milky Way, the source of the impulses picked up on Professor Weber's antennae.

Apart from the aluminium cylinders previously used Professor Weber has now installed a largish flat disc as an antenna to pick up the gravity waves in order to examine various modifications on Einstein's gravitational theory suggested among others by the Hamburg physicist Professor Jordan. So far Einstein has not been proved wrong.

Professor Weber works with a mechanic and no one else on his project, showing that individuals can be successful in investigating new fields, even in physics.

This congress too was marked by the exemplary efforts of the German Physics Society with regard to the further training of university physics teachers. But the response could have been greater in this field as well.

Finally, the Society arranged an extremely interesting evening lecture on physical techniques in automobile construction, though it did prove rather unsuccessful.

The lecture demonstrated the close connection between physics and all modern industrial and technological developments.

How many people know that the road behaviour of a car can be represented as a mathematical model with 21 variables and that models of this type can be used in practice, as least with the help of a computer? This can save time at the drawing boards, considerably shortening the period needed for development.

Robert Gerwin

(Handelsblatt, 5 October 1970)

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demands made on education by science cannot be met in the long run because of the shortage of staff, we cannot avoid looking for technical aids."

He wants his new institute to be provided with a computer that will, for example, evaluate basic data supplied by kindergartens throughout the country, audio-visual equipment and picture and film archives.

He also says that he would like an information and further training service to be built up at the instititute in the future.

Regular discussion evenings are to be held to acquaint parents with the aims and content of their children's place of study.

But the first experimental pre-school education run on systematic lines has one great drawback. For financial reasons all twenty children are from an upper or middle class background.

Professor Lückert now plans a free school bus service and free places to attract children from working backgrounds. He also hopes to include the children of foreign workers living locally.

Karl Stankiewitz

(VORWÄRTS, 1 October 1970)

Laser beams pierce thickest walls

Trains speeding between magnetic fields at 250 miles an hour and deep-frozen cables replacing a dozen overland lines were all part of a wonderful picture of the future sketched by Karlsruhe researcher Professor W. Buckel speaking in Düsseldorf.

The Professor was telling the 106th congress of the Society of German Scientific Researchers and Doctors of the latest findings in the field of supra-conductors.

At temperatures close to the absolute zero (minus 273 degrees centigrade) 38 elements and more than a thousand alloys and compounds lose their electrical resistance.

In the United States and Japan researchers are engaged in serious projects aiming at the construction of massive magnetic fields between which railway carriages will race. Professor Buckel said that the first train of this type was now running between Tokyo and Osaka.

A laser beam of sufficiently high power can do more than cut metal from a distance of several miles, destroy missiles, repair corneas and counteract caries or cancer of the skin. It can also make opaque substances transparent.

At the congress Professor H. Haken of Stuttgart described one phenomenon connected with laser beams that ten years ago no one would have dared to think about.

While normal light for example is fully absorbed by a wall and does not reappear, it is now possible to penetrate even the thickest fortress walls with the aid of ultra-short light waves.

The energy, its short-term intensity corresponding to the total output of all power stations in North America, is no longer lost but is fully reflected by the wall and returns unharmed into the open. For laser beams therefore, walls have become transparent!

(Telegraf, 7 October 1970)



(Photo: dpa)

Psychiatrist Johann Heinrich Schultz dies in Berlin

In September of this year Johann Heinrich Schultz, the psychiatrist, died in Berlin after many years of successful work in the city. He was one of the last of the important psychiatrists who laid the foundations for modern psychiatry in the course of the twenties.

He belonged to the group of university teachers who departed from the theological tradition to open up new fields in psychiatry.

During his training period he had the choice of modern neuro-physiology or depth psychology. But he did not commit himself exclusively to one field. Instead he gained psychiatric experience in both fields and combined the results.

The outcome was a systematically intensive and creative career culminating in the theoretical and practical development of autogenic training, a passive method of concentration that leads to relaxation and functional balance in the mental and physical field.

Schultz thus became the founder of a standard method of psychiatric treatment that is still used today throughout the world and has formed the basis for many additional courses of treatment. Some 2,500 books have been written on autogenic training.

The late Johann Schultz had no difficulty in his academic career as he had a wide general education and an extremely broad understanding of his subject.

But his independent, original and stubborn character was not a qualification that would recommend itself to the teaching profession.

He therefore remained in the medical profession all his life, giving his many patients psychiatric treatment, training doctors in his field and giving numerous lectures.

Schultz' personal character and his scientific theory were both marked by the principles of balance and adaptation. "Bionomy" – the combination of these two factors – formed the conceptual axis of his most important books, *Autogenic Training* and *Treating the Mentally Ill*, and was also the guiding principle of his life.

His friends often wondered whether his imperturbable composure and calm, retained even in the most violent discussions, were a basic feature of his character or a result of long practice.

Whatever the case, Schultz was both in theory and practice a man of the centre. All fanaticism was abhorrent to him. He always looked on life with humour, scepticism and an Epicurean attitude. His quick, direct wit made him popular as a speaker and was unequalled by anybody else in his profession.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 1 October 1970)

■ ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

Fixed EEC exchange rates would be futile

Bonn is facing one of the toughest policy decisions of the postwar era. It must voice its say on the future course of currency policies in the European Economic Community.

There is still talk of non-committal plans and long-term periods of adjustment for a common European currency policy.

But strong voices are now being raised calling for an important preparatory decision to be taken, that is to say for exchange rates between the currencies of the Six to be fixed definitively.

This would mean that devaluations and revaluations of individual currencies in Europe would no longer be possible. But it would not prevent the six member countries of the Common Market coming to joint decisions to alter parity between the European currency bloc and outside countries.

It is well known that the governments of the Six are keen to push on energetically towards the process of political unity. If this political course is to prove successful, however, the right procedure must be chosen.

Otherwise difficulties and tensions could arise which would put all previous differences of opinion in the countries of Europe in the shade.

If European currencies' exchange rates were frozen in their present state that would be the end of stabilisation policies on a national basis.

As the two revaluations of the Mark have clearly shown to everyone, a country can only keep its currency stable in an inflationary world and in close economic contact with other countries if it raises the value of that currency from time to time, that is to say if it revalues.

If the country does not up-value its currency then inflation is "imported". If exchange rates are petrified and prices rise faster in country X than in country Y demand from the former for goods from the latter increases, whereas country Y loses all incentive to buy goods from X.

When the industry in the booming country finds it can no longer handle the flood of orders coming in not only from abroad, but also of course from its domestic market, it has to make capital investments, and then prices rise, as has been happening in the Federal Republic. This is known as imported inflation or *Anpassungsinflation*.

The depreciation in the value of the currency in country X is carried over to Y. The only really effective weapon against the importation of inflation is revaluation.

Almost all the other Common Market countries have shown a higher rate of inflation in recent years than the Federal Republic, in fact substantially higher.

It is only in recent times that the Federal Republic's annual rate of currency depreciation has begun to approach that of other EEC countries, which have experienced depreciation of nearly six per cent per annum in some cases. At the moment this country seems to be catching up with them by leaps and bounds.

If the Bonn government made the decision to renounce its weapon of revaluation in the future then the outcome would be clear. The present increase in the cost of living of four per cent per annum would just be an intro to the kind of price rises we could then expect. The Bonn government would be defenceless against the onslaught of depreciation.

Over a short to medium-term we would have to put up with depreciation rates, or to put it another way increases in the cost of living, of six per cent or more, as other countries are already having to do.

The six per cent rate would not be by any means steady. At times it would drop — whenever we had a slump. When our economy enjoyed a boom it would soar.

Chances of other EEC countries latching on to our ideas of measures to keep the value of money reasonably steady are pretty slim.

Even if the governments in France, Italy, The Netherlands, Belgium and Luxemburg were prepared to take such measures it would be a painfully slow business — their effect would be felt for a long time.

Once the inflation mentality has set in it can only be exorcised amid great difficulties and sacrifices.

For three reasons there is scarcely any question of drastic measures being imposed against creeping inflation. First, a country with a high rate of currency depreciation imports more goods from other countries in the European Economic Community than it puts at their disposal.

Secondly the member States of the Common Market are largely autonomous as far as economic policy-making is concerned. And finally effective sanctions against individual governments for being lax in not imposing effective measures against price instability are unknown.

Therefore, before the Bonn government makes binding decisions about petrifying exchange rates it should take all the consequences into consideration. The government cannot be unaware of the almighty reaction to a depreciation rate of just four per cent in the value of money.

If the government is prepared to "make sacrifices to integration", as the former State Secretary to the Economic Affairs Ministry Dr Klaus Dieter Arndt said, and these sacrifices are to take the form of even higher rates of inflation then Bonn should come right out and say so.

Before that the question of exchange rates should be discussed in public so that the government can gain an impression of the public's reaction to its proposals.

If the electorate is to be enlightened on this whole business it is also imperative that the alternative solutions to the problem that could be enforced are explained fully.

One alternative is for the Six to get their heads together and work out a communal economic policy course and take steps to ward off anything that stands in the way of this.

A communal economic policy would end in a fiasco if every government were free to pursue its own national aims as now and in the past.

And it would be a further mistake if the EEC were tied by an agreement not to alter its rates of exchange when other countries were free as a bird to do so. New tensions would be the inevitable result.

Desired political integration cannot be pursued along economic policy lines with any hope of lasting success, if the rates of exchange are frozen on the spot without any clear and binding overall concept.

It would be fatal if the Bonn government yielded to other inflation-hit countries that hope to benefit by such measures.

Sanctions do not work and a loose coordination of economic policies promises little success, judging by experience. Communities must be armed with those economic policy weapons (and not just one weapon) that allow them to pursue their aims with some hope of success.

If there is an earnest desire for political unity the difficulties that arise can be overcome in easy stages.

It is illusory to assume that integration would of necessity be closer if parity within the EEC were firmly fixed. It is far more likely that this would lead to an explosive situation that would not only threaten the stability of currencies, but would also give rise to fears for the future of the EEC.

Professor Walter Hamm

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 5 oktober 1970)

Farmers criticise Ertl proposals

The presidium of the Federal Republic Farmers' Union has been taking stock of the draft plan for middle-term agricultural promotion drawn up by the Minister of Agriculture, Josef Ertl.

The outcome of their meeting was that the Farmers' Union was shown to be of the same opinion as Professor Weinschenk and Professor Meinhold, who consider that it is impossible to create competitive farm units and keep them running competitively unless the actual level of prices for agricultural produce is increased.

As far as the draft plan itself was concerned the Farmers' Union considered Ertl's proposals for subsidising investments worse than ever.

The Union pointed out that though prices for farm produce had remained stable, or in some cases had dropped, costs and prices in other branches of the economy had risen substantially; interest rates for capital loans and wages and salaries had all gone up.

Moreover the Farmers' Union rejected the idea that farms could be divided up into those that were suitable for development and those that were not.

(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 26 september 1970)

Quieter economic trends seem just round the corner

The precursors of relaxation in the economic situation of the Federal Republic are in sight, according to the Rhine-Westphalian Institute for Economic Research in its report that was published recently in Essen, dealing with the economic situation as it stood by the summer 1970.

Industrial demand was no longer decidedly on an expansive course as in the past. Demand from abroad was declining and backlogs of orders in Federal Republic industry were being whittled away.

Business investments seemed to be reaching stagnation point. And according to the Institute, based in Essen, the trends on the labour market also seemed to be changing. Since June the number of vacancies has stopped rising.

But the Institute regards rising prices with a great deal of concern. Even production prices for industrial products which generally react to trends long before products on the consumer market have basically continued to rise as steeply as ever.

The Institute expects that the demand for steel will continue to remain steady in the next few months. This statement is backed by the Institute's latest investigation into the situation on the steel market.

Recently, despite a cut in steel production and imports, market supplies of steel have exceeded the amount required. The stocks held by steelworking plant and by the trade should therefore have fallen again during the third quarter of this year.

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 5 October 1970)

Savings down – but building society deposits increase

Research conducted by the Bundesbank in Frankfurt has shown that the savings quota of families in the second quarter of this year was reduced to 8.5 per cent of earnings as compared with nine per cent in the same period of 1969.

Taking all outside factors into account the actual amount saved is up by two per cent on the second quarter of last year. But if seasonal fluctuations are ignored a negative figure is again the result, namely a drop of three per cent.

The Bundesbank blamed two factors for this drop in savings. Firstly in the past few months people whose earnings were in the small to middle income bracket above all have been earning more than ever before. These are of course people who are not able to save as much as those in the higher income brackets.

This is an important reason why there has been a striking stagnation in savings account deposits in the middle range recently.

These accounts have remained about one thousand million Marks, or at least one third, down on last year's figures for the same season.

As in the previous quarter it is interesting to note that the decline in savings was not marked by a drop in deposits so much as a steep increase in withdrawals.

Presumably this is tied up with the increased purchase of consumer goods with a long life as well as the transfer of savings to forms of investment that yield a higher rate of interest. Fixed interest securities have benefited above all from this trend.

In fact investments on the market in fixed-interest securities amounted to two thousand million Marks in the second quarter of 1970, which was about double the figure for the same period of last year.

Private investors have, however, been far less inclined to play the stock market this year as compared with last year.

All in all the increase in savings by means of investment in various kinds of stocks and bonds does not make up for the decline in deposits in savings banks.

But between April and June this year there was a marked increase in investments in building societies. The increase was approximately 250,000,000 Marks which was quite contrary to expectation based on previous experience.

Total investment in building societies was about one third higher than in the period April-June 1969.

The Bundesbank claims that this is the continuance of a trend that has seen more and more savers put their money in building societies rather than in other forms of saving.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 3 oktober 1970)

■ INDUSTRY

Chemicals manufacturers report slashed profits



The stock market and the general public have been shocked by the latest reports from giant chemical concerns that their profits have tumbled despite further increases in turnover.

Does this mean that the chemicals industries, up until now the leaders in economic expansion and growth, are viewing the prospects of future developments glumly? Is further expansion in the giant chemical concerns really threatened?

Not only are shareholders in these companies looking worried and posing these questions — the economic policy-makers cannot feel too happy about the trends either.

The future prospects for the world chemicals industries, and this country's included, continue to be good. In fact the Federal Republic concerns seem to have a brighter outlook than most. But to take full advantage of future expansion in turnover, costs must be checked and kept in check.

This depends not only on the chemical concerns themselves, but even moreso on economic policies, fiscal measures and wages and salary policies, which set the standards for the concerns.

Professor Kurt Hansen, Board Chairman of Bayer dye-works and President of the Chemical Industries Employers' Association, gave specific details of the situation at a meeting of members of the Employers' Association in Baden-Baden.

What he said should not be ignored by the government in Bonn, but it should also not be overlooked by the trades unions.

Professor Hanson risked taking a look at the far-distant future. In the next ten years turnover in the world's chemical concerns should double at least. By 1980 the "sound barrier" of \$300 thousand million should have been broken and far surpassed.

Federal Republic chemical concerns should have their share of this increase in turnover, to the tune of about seven per cent per annum, but only if costs can be held in check and if the State ceases to set limits to companies' freedom of decision on vital matters of company policy. Otherwise chemical firms in this country will not be able to participate in full in the expansion of the industry.

Professor Hansen put his finger on the sore spots that beleaguer not only the chemicals industry but also the whole of the Federal Republic economy. These are first and foremost the measures taken by the Bundesbank in Frankfurt to dampen down the economic overheating, which, if they are applied for too long could lead to a recession, as happened in 1967.

And there is the danger of a further burden of taxation being heaped on companies, since the fiscal policies of the government as a whole are awakening uncertainty and discomfiture in the whole of this country's economy and are designed to stop companies investing, when company investment is what carries our economy.

A branch of industry such as chemicals, which supplies to worldwide markets and works on an international basis is bound to prick up its ears when there is talk of taxation reform to prevent evasion by international loopholes.

Professor Hansen gave a stern warning on this score, laying great stress on the point that the activities abroad of Federal Republic concerns should not be burdened with further taxation so that the rules that apply internationally, are altered to the disadvantage of Federal Republic industry.

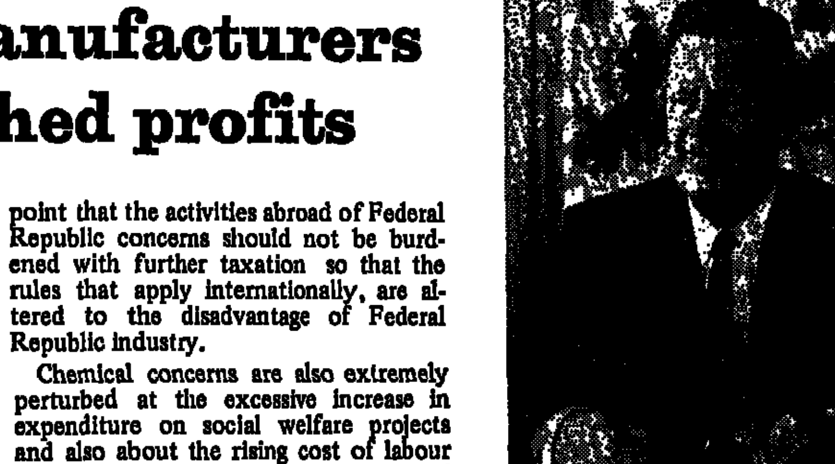
Chemical concerns are also extremely perturbed at the excessive increase in expenditure on social welfare projects and also about the rising cost of labour which has eaten into the companies' profits.

Whatever is on the cards as far as social welfare policies are concerned must put a strain on the economy if it is put into practice too quickly. This would make our economy less viable in competition with other countries' and exports, which were hit by revaluation of the Mark, would be adversely affected yet again.

A few statistics show all too clearly how disturbing the problem of wage bills has become in the chemicals industry. In the first seven months of 1970 there was an increase in turnover of eight per cent compared with the same period last year.

In this same period wage bills went up by more than 24 per cent! But the prices for chemical products at source increased by only 0.5 per cent.

This means that the chemicals industries are the only ones in the Federal Republic that have not raised their prices substantially to meet rising costs.



Kurt Hansen, Bayer board chairman

(Photo: Bayer)

The price index for goods at source in the chemicals industries stands at 94 and is therefore six per cent down on the figure for 1960.

This relatively low level of prices comes not so much as a result of competition from abroad as from the state of the market in this country.

But the fact remains that the chemicals concerns have to face foreign competition and can only survive if they are not overburdened by the government.

Karl-Heinrich Herchenröder

(Handelsblatt, 5 October 1970)

Public building projects come in for criticism

Though the building trade with annual production figures of close on one hundred thousand million Marks is among the most important branches of the Federal Republic national economy and one worker in eight is connected with the bricks and mortar business either directly or indirectly the State's economic policies have all too often overlooked this sector, particularly with regard to the investment of public money in building projects.

Therefore there have been grave shortcomings in the Federal Republic's building trade infrastructure and development and the gap between supply and demand in public building has been opened up further than ever before according to Munich's Ifo Economic Research Institute.

The Ifo Institute analysis was commissioned by the central authority for the Federal Republic building trade and other organisations connected with the industry.

The Ifo Institute's report points out that the proportion of investment in building of the gross national product had dropped from fourteen per cent in 1964 to a mere twelve per cent.

Since 1964 the export surplus had risen by the same amount. As a result of this economic funds had flowed overseas to the detriment of domestic investments.

(DER TAGESSPIEGEL, 14 October 1970)

Shipping exhibition in Hamburg

The world's largest exhibition of maritime technology has opened in Hamburg, entitled *Schiff und Maschine international* (International shipping and maritime machinery).

The exhibition is being held in eight halls and more than three hundred firms from fourteen different countries are exhibiting.

At the five-day exhibition experts on shipbuilding from all over the world including those from communist countries are giving a show of modern shipbuilding techniques that scarcely leaves an inch of ground untouched.

Everything is on show from diesel engines for supertankers to modern loading gear for freighters. Everything is there that is required for building luxury liners, freighters, tankers, ice-breakers, tugs and ships for inland waterways.

Well-known major dockyard companies and firms specialising in manufacturing equipment for shipping, who are normally at daggers drawn on a highly competitive market have got together to produce a communal documentation of the latest developments technologically speaking on board ship.

Americans and Japanese firms are represented as are Scandinavians and the British, who form the bulk of the exhibitors.

This exhibition is a far cry from the boat shows all over the Federal Republic that go on all year round. They tend to be the preserve of leisure-time skippers whereas this exhibition is for the professionals.

For them there is a particularly good supply of equipment from the shipyards of the world. Needless to say none of the exhibitors has been able to produce a lifesize specimen of the company's latest design, but most of the companies are able to give a good idea of their latest vessels by means of sketches and models.

Federal Republic shipyards have put on show many modern container ships, multi-purpose freighters, floating cranes and passenger ships in the form of models.

Among the attractions are watching-eye television cameras to supervise the activities on board ship as well as gigantic propellors for supertankers.

The core of these gigantic screws weighs 25 tons and each of the four blades adds five tons to the weight.

A large amount of space is given over to automation on board ship. Refined systems are on exhibition that can process reams of data from the engine room or loading bays and hold of the ship within seconds.

As soon as the mark has been overstepped in some way an alarm signal is given on the bridge. In a critical situation automation can even go so far as to stop the main engines of the ship.

Another important matter on board ship is an early warning system for smoke. Modern computerised systems are coupled to smoke and fire alarms. These show immediately when and where a fire has started.

The catalogue of novelties ranges from telephones that are proof against salt water, electronic course setters for navigation on inland waterways and explosion-proof signal lights to mechanical reckoners for steering by the stars!

New space-saving radio rooms are put on show for the industry to discuss. Reception of weather reports no longer presents any problem. Weather maps can be drawn up automatically on board.

Another exhibit is a garbage burning device for use on ships. Finally the exhibit that has stirred the imagination of many visitors to the fair is the *Ruck-Zuck-Dockmaster* which makes the awkward business of erecting scaffolds for cleaning hulls unnecessary.

This is a fully automatic apparatus which enables two or three men to clean a 100,000 ton tanker in less than a day or to paint a vessel of the same size in the same time.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 7 October 1970)

A modern vessel's propeller system shown at Hamburg's shipping exhibition

(Photo: Conti-Press)



■ PHOTOGRAPHY

Many easy-to-use cameras at Cologne's Photokina

There can be no mistaking the bright red shutter release button with the anti-wobble device. "It is the sign of people who go with the times. Sensor people," the catalogue of a successful Düsseldorf photographic mail-order firm boldly proclaims.

By means of a sensitive membrane the Sensor device triggers off the shutter of Agfa still and movie cameras. Perceptible pressure on the shutter release is no longer necessary. Gone are the days of minor family tragedies resulting from exposures taken on the wobble.

For the untrained layman this is a development that is not to be sneezed at. It is part of a process public relations men in the German photographic industry blithely refer to as "total deproblematisation."

The idea is to induce more and more people to try their hand at amateur photography. "Trouble-free photography" is one of the current slogans, "photography is the most wonderful non-essential in the world" another.

Awe of the increasingly compact camera, which still has its technical tricks, is to be overcome once and for all.

Cologne's Photokina exhibition this year boasts an increasingly wider range of easy-to-use cameras in addition to the thoroughbred perfection of highly-developed camera systems with a variety of lenses and the growing luxury of domestic audio-visual communications centres with sound film and slide projectors.

As far as high-performance cameras are concerned the shape of things to come in the seventies is still only a vague outline.

There is, for instance, the magnetic shutter that could one day replace the present spring shutter. It is claimed to make the entire process of exposure shockproof. Manual operations will then be as dead as the dodo.

Many medium-priced cameras already have automatic shutter releases and increasingly stable tripods are also available. It will not be long before admen can herald the advent of the photo of the future – an exposure that is unbeatable in its precision.

In recent years mass sales of simple cameras have been boosted by automatic exposure and cassette films. The anti-wobble device was not revolutionary enough to be premiered at Photokina and hailed as the development of the year.

As regards film insertion, though, the backroom boys have come up with a new safety mechanism. In the new Zeiss Ikon S 310 compact the quick-wind lever no longer flips back into place when the cog teeth of the spool at the receiving end fail to get to proper grips with the new film.

Keeping an eye on the rewind button, something that is all too often forgotten, is thus no longer necessary.

Electronic shutter control is now occasionally to be had in simple cameras, which are, of course, made out by the manufacturers to be miracles of technological precision that can only be termed simple in that they are child's play to handle.

Further developments in electronics are leading to miniaturisation and the provision of improved shutters for compact cameras.

The use of integrated circuits, for instance, has made possible the incorporation of the Prontor S 500 electronic shutter in Zeiss Ikon's S 310 compact, which had its world premiere at Photokina.

Claimed to be the world's smallest electronic camera for 24 x 36mm film, it automatically adjusts to the right exposure time following diaphragm selection. Shutter speeds range between eight seconds and a five-hundredth of a second.

A warning signal appears in the viewfinder when the preselecton makes a longer shutter speed necessary. A fresh speed can then be set, the diaphragm is altered accordingly and the new readings appear in the viewfinder.

This is technically carefree photography for people who want to do more than take the odd snapshot, the manufacturers claim.

Simple cameras are equipped with a simple flash device. The flash cube, introduced in 1965, is still powered by a small battery in the body of the camera. In the course of time the battery grows weaker, with the result that despite the simplicity of the camera exposures can turn out to be a failure.

Design engineers have now remembered the good old mechanical flash device. At Photokina cameras are on exhibit that have trigger-operated flash units. When the shutter release button is pressed a trigger hits a cap at the side of the cube and detonates the flash substance.

Conventional flash tubes with electric ignition have also been made ultra-sensitive. Only a tenth of the power previously needed to trigger off the flash will now do the trick.

If a more powerful and more sophisticated device is needed second-generation computer flash units are to be seen at Photokina. They owe their name to the fact that the flash is triggered automatically and without delay as soon as sufficient light is available to ensure perfect exposure.

So far this has only been possible with a specified diaphragm. Now the photographer is at liberty to choose his own as the motif requires. Reload times for electronic and computer flash units have also been improved.

This year's Photokina further increases what, for the layman, is already a confusing number of camera systems with interchangeable lenses. Leitz of Wetzlar have introduced another three wide-angle lenses for the Leicaflex SL single-lens



reflex camera, increasing the number of lenses available for this particular model to twenty.

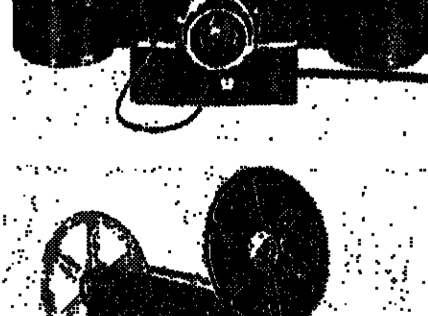
The most interesting of the newcomers is the 35mm Curtagon, which can be moved seven millimetres off its optical axis in all directions so as to avoid shadow or unwanted foreground.

This, it is claimed, provides the small camera with as many varieties of adjustment as large professional models. The picture angle is 78 degrees.

Zeiss Ikon have extended the wide-angle range of the Contaflex 126 from 32 to 25 millimetres by developing a new Distagon lens with an angle of 77 degrees. A new Tessar telescopic lens increases the range from 135 to 200 millimetres.

Leitz had already introduced their new speed lens with a focal distance of 400 millimetres and weighing only 1,200 grammes (two pounds twelve ounces). An 800mm lens weigning 6.8 kilogrammes (15 lb) is to be available in time for Olympic year 1972.

Fierce competition still rages among manufacturers of single-lens reflex cameras, the pride and joy of the industry, as



Camera with 17mm film magazine, Super 8 film projector with sound and a flashgun with computerised lighting adjustor just a few of the items on show at Cologne
(Photos: Süddeutscher Verlag 2, BRAUN)

to which method of automatic exposure is best.

Almost all of them measure exposure through the lens but while some prefer to measure the motif as a whole others prefer spot measurement of the most important part of the subject. Some models now have a combined system allowing photographers to take their choice.

The overwhelming flow of optical impressions in colour to the accompaniment of sound impressions, a sensual compendium about which Photokina PR boys enthuse, is now to overflow into the home.

Multivision is the magic word. It stands for projection on to several screens controlled by a tape recorder equipped with a signal device.

Slide projectors with built-in mixer box and automatic controls are already available for household use. The viewers in the living-room can now be kept quiet by means of a soundtrack consisting of father's commentary and musical interludes.

Queries and additional comments, not to mention gratuitous information volunteered by the wife and children, are now things of the past, reduced to inaudible interruptions by father's soundtrack.

There is no need for darkness to descend between slides either. At this Photokina projectors are available that flash next slide on to the screen in a fraction of a second - so quickly that the change cannot be followed by the naked eye.

By using two projectors amateurs can even superimpose slides. Automation is certainly the trend. The projector screens slides in programmed rhythm. Additional focus is no longer necessary either. As soon as the first slide is brought into focus the projector automatically adjusts subsequent shots.

With the aid of a special selection mechanism any slide required can be summoned from the box and projected individually.

The home slide show with that little extra will, of course, need the preview device. The operator can see the next slide on a small screen at the side of the projector and should it be unsuitable for children or certain guests it can be bypassed at the touch of a button.

Super-8 movie film continues its triumphal progress. So does the cassette. The only trouble with cassettes was that they could not be rewound.

A number of de luxe models now have automatic rewind, dissolve and so on at intervals of between three and a half and five seconds – all at the touch of a button.

From the medium price range upwards stop-down at individual frames and uninterrupted progression from slow to fast motion and back are already a matter of course.

Rubber lenses, as transportable vario lenses are called, are now available with astonishing focal ranges of up to between seven and eighty millimetres.

In one Nizo model the wide-angle focal distance can be reduced to 3.8 millimetres, and in a number of cases the rubber lens can be made to travel at two speeds by electric motor.

Amateurs are to become true semi-professionals. They are to entertain and inform friends, relations and colleagues at a technical level that is not appreciably below that of professional films as shown on the TV screen.

There are even synchronised sound and film recording systems available. The camera is accompanied by a portable cassette tape recorder. A cable linking the two transmits impulses from the camera to the recorder and these impulses form the basis of exact synchronisation in screening.

By means of a twin-tape sound recording process exhibited at Photokina for the first time the sound can be transferred to a magnetic track on the developed film. This puts the amateur on a par with full-length or documentary film-makers.

Making soundtracks after the event will, of course, continue to be of importance but film-makers who do not relish what has hitherto been the wearisome prospect of making their own soundtracks can rest assured. Cassette recording tapes with music, sounds and voice are supplied ready for use.

Photokina visitors can also see the first super-8 projectors that can stop at a single frame without dimming. There is no need to adjust the focus either. The following frames can also be screened singly.

For those who have films in the old eight-millimetre format stacked away there are projectors that can be converted from super-8 without difficulty.

This is well worth bearing in mind in that any number of old "funnies" and children's films on eight-millimetre film are still available.

The range of super-8 films ready for home projection, incidentally, extends from a colour film about the lunar landing of Apollo 11 (costing 34 Marks 90 Pf.) to Charlie Chaplin, Emma Peel and Brigitte Bardot dancing.

Electronic control of super-8 films now also makes it possible to show one's own handiwork on the TV screen. Projectors in TV screen form are in any case nothing new.

Super-8 on the TV screen is a promising development. Distributors already offer educational films in super-8 cassettes for showing both on full-size screens and TV.

At Photokina the gap between photography and sound and TV recording is narrowed to the point of non-existence. Amateur photographers can now make their own TV films and record TV programmes on videotape.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 3 oktober 1970)

■ OUR WORLD

Younger men start to take the political helm

Kees Hansen, a 16 year-old, protested loudly when he had to listen to the local council in Amsterdam from the spectators' gallery. At the end of August the people of Amsterdam had elected him into the municipal parliament.

In the Federal Republic people aged sixteen are turfed out of beat-clubs and dance halls at ten o'clock. Political activity as the member of any kind of parliament is proscribed for them.

Up until now young people have received the vote at 21 and been able to stand in elections at the age of 25. Today they are able to vote in all states except the Rhineland Palatinate at the age of 18. At the age of 21 they receive the "key of the parliaments" in Hesse, Lower Saxony, Baden-Württemberg, Bavaria and Schleswig-Holstein, that is to say they can stand for election to these provincial assemblies.

In the Saar, West Berlin, North Rhine-Westphalia and Hamburg they have to be 23 to put up for election.

It is rare for the Social Democrats, Free Democrats and Christian Democrats to take united action in all Federal states and this applies on the question of lowering the age of what is called "active" and "passive" franchise.

The West German Communist Party (DKP) posted adverts of a psychedelic pop-art blonde on advertising hoardings and rondells. They too thought that the age of franchise should be lowered.

Only the National Democrats have spoken out strongly against lowering the age of voting (and being voted).

In Bremen four CDU deputies voted for the vote at 18 and this move to alter the constitution signalled the NPD's departure from the provincial assembly.

Here is a run-down on the situation as regards young people and the pillars of our democratic society judged from Hamburg which held elections on 22 March, North Rhine-Westphalia, which held its elections on 14 June and Bavaria which will be staging elections in November:

CDU: Hamburg: One 24 year-old member on the citizens' committee. North Rhine-Westphalia: No candidate younger that 25.

CSU: Bavaria: Final list of candidates not yet complete. But in Kempten 21 year-old student Josef Schmidt is standing and looks to have a good chance of success.

SPD: Hamburg: No one under 25 years of age. North Rhine-Westphalia: Anke Brunn, the youngest member of the provincial assembly, aged 25. Bavaria: Final lists not yet completed. Carmen König, a 21 year-old student is putting up for election in Munich.

FDP: Hamburg: Two 23 year-old candidates for elections to local committees. North Rhine-Westphalia, eleven candidates aged 25 or under. Bavaria: Manfred Brunner a 23 year-old student is standing in the Schwabing ward of Munich.

So, in fact the FDP, the smallest party, is the one that is laying its emphasis and its hopes on youth. All over the country they have youngsters running for election or elected. On the other hand the Social Democrats are only giving their youngsters a fling in Bavaria.

The Christian Democrats have put Gerald Weiss up as a direct candidate in Rüsselsheim (Hesse). Weiss, a 24 year-old student does not look to have a favourable chance in elections. He said: "The fact that many leading positions are filled with comparatively young politicians disguises the truth that the real younger generation has little chance of being granted a favourable place on the electoral lists."

In his election campaign Weiss is looking for "open confrontation". He said: "The run-of-the-mill addresses and good-will discussions directed almost exclusively at those who are converted anyway don't seem to serve much purpose as I see it."

He would like to see a telephone service introduced: "Hello, this is your CDU candidate speaking..." In addition he calls for regular consultations, information centres and street interviews. "We want to conduct a youthful campaign and transcend traditions and conventions."

Andreas von Schoeler, a 22 year-old student will be campaigning for the Free Democrats in Hesse. He aims to make contact with the young voter above all. He said: "In several quarters we are showing hour-long underground films. Afterwards we debate the problems that are given an airing in these films. These include the lack of community spirit, as well as abortion and sexual taboos."

In addition to this the young FDP politician intends to put right anomalies in apprenticeships and the penal system. Door-to-door visits such as those conducted by 23 year-old Munich candidate Manfred Brunner are rejected by Andreas von Schoeler. He said: "The electorate considers that sort of thing an imposition. Following the last general elections the SPD conducted a survey and discovered that calling at people's homes does not pay off."

He plans to direct his campaign at the problems facing various districts of Munich and against the SPD. "The Social Democrats are not a party of reform. They have distinct authoritarian traits."

Manfred Brunner also plans to fight against the SPD, but on a different level. While he has been canvassing for the FDP in Munich his father has put up for the SPD! He now has to answer to his party colleagues for his "wayward son". But Manfred Brunner said: "I have been in a political party longer than Dad!"

Karin Storch

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 3 October 1970)

Pop survives despite press attacks and radio's neglect

Last year daily newspapers carried a headline, saying: "Germans do not like pop music". The article said that a survey conducted by the Allensbach public opinion research institute showed that only sixteen per cent of people in this country liked beat music. Seventy-one per cent rejected it outright.

Further details were gleaned later on from a music magazine. This gave a completely different picture. The full Allensbach report had shown that 65 per cent of young people between the ages of fourteen and twenty liked pop music and that this was the age group which bought the most records.

Of this group only one in five had no time for beat music and the other fifteen per cent thought it was all right. So in fact four out of every five youngsters – the record companies' best customers – like popular music and of these 65 per cent are 'fans' of it.

What about *Schlager* music — popular ditties sung in German but not beat music? It is mostly young girls who buy discs by Roy Black, Freddy Quinn and the multitude of foreign singers who produce records sung in their broken German.

The situation in the German *Schlager* world is similar to that in the German film world, before the young film-makers came into their own. Apart from the school-girls who buy some of these records and keep the likes of Freddy, Roy Black, Heintje and number of singing sportsmen in business youngsters in general do not enthuse about the Federal Republic's own distinctive brand of popular music.

The influence of American and British pop music is strong in the whole of the Western world and parts of the East, too.

It is amazing how many young people buy discs sung in a language they cannot understand.

Some may try to explain this fact by pointing to Germany's past, but that does not explain why English songs are successful in Scandinavia, Iberia, Benelux, France or even Latin America.

However, the phenomenon is not all that strange. Up until recent times hymns were often sung in Latin by a congregation that could not understand them, operas were all in Italian up until last century and Romantic *Lieder* and Wagner operas travel the world in German. Comprehension of lyrics is far from essential.

The *Deutsche Disc Jockey Organisation* confirms that records are bought in the main by young people and has come to the following conclusion: Of the forty top hits in its chart of bestsellers a mere four were penned by German songwriters.

What are the essentials for a hit from the aesthetic and the commercial point of view? One criterion is how original the idea of the composition is.

As far as the lyrics are concerned they must reflect a situation, tell a story that catches the imagination and appeals to the young record buyer. They must try to break away from the well-worn cliches and avoid the tried and tested moon/spoon/June/croon/tune rhymes! Apart from this the right part of the text must coincide with the right part the of score to produce the right effect and the rhythm must fit the mood of the lyrics.

score to produce the right effect and the rhythm must fit the mood of the lyrics.

Production is vital: this involves arrangement and orchestration, the choice of the right session men, experiments and recording techniques.

What makes a song worthy of success into a hit? Record companies cannot bring this about on their own, not the soloist's manager. The role of radio plugging is also overestimated. Certainly radio plays can affect the sales of one particular disc, but radio has never succeeded in paving the way for a new trend.

This is particularly true of German radio stations. In fact in the past three years they have persistently tried to turn the tide of trends in pop music and had no more success than King Canute!

Not only did they suppress Schmalz unsuccessfully but they also took the attitude that if they ignored rock'n'roll and beat, soul and blues it might go away. It did not. They gave pop music very little air time, but still the records sold.

A few years ago Westdeutscher Rundfunk decided to cut down on the number of records it played, but, far from dropping, turnover in the disc trade increased. However, the proportion of records produced in this country dropped as a result.

Peter R. Mordo

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 3 October 1970)

Holidays, holidays

After-dinner conversation, chats over the garden fence and all kinds of discussion have two favourite themes: love and holidays, according to market researchers commissioned by the Munich-based tourist agency, Touropa.

According to Touropa no other subject is thought about and spoken about as much as vacations, except of course love.

They claim that some people even go so far as to plan their next holiday while they are still lying on the beach lapping up the sun.

Touropa have discovered that attractive holiday brochures are studied very carefully among families and friends in leisure hours.

The Munich tourist agency is offering winter holiday this year without any price increases over prices for last year. They have even been able to cut prices on a number of package holidays with charter flights by on average five per cent.

An estimated 465,000 tourists will travel this year with Touropa, 55,000 more than last year.

(Handelsblatt, 18 September 1970)

Protected birds

More people in this country condemn tormenting animals than beating up children and maltreating the wife!

The institute for applied social science (Infas) conducted a survey in which people were asked to select which of twelve despicable acts they considered the most reprehensible.

Top of the list of pet hates came tormenting animals, which 77 per cent of those questioned considered despicable. Seventy-two per cent thought driving without a licence and taking drugs should both be strongly condemned.

Sixty per cent included beating the wife and children on their list of dastardly deeds.

Less than half of those questioned considered peccadillos such as disturbing the peace at night, free love, prostitution, demonstrating, draft-dodging or wearing long hair should be blacklisted.

Six per cent of the people in this country think that those who wear their hair long or have the impudence to grow beards should be punished by law!

Thirteen per cent consider that refusing the call of duty from the armed forces is a crime. But this is apparently not so heinous as demonstrating! Seventeen per cent of those asked would deny people the right to express their opinions in a protest march.

Infas' survey came to the conclusion that peoples' views on those controversial subjects were strongly influenced by their educational background.

(DIE WELT, 6 October 1970)

Dandelion

A court in Heilbronn has ended a three year legal wrangle, dismissing the case brought by a 53 year-old police officer, Gottlob Agster, against his neighbour. Mr Agster claimed compensation of 400 Marks, which he had to pay for weedkiller to rid his lawn of dandelions. He alleged that the seeds had floated into his garden from plants growing in his neighbour's garden and called for an injunction to be brought against his neighbour forcing him to destroy the 'weeds'.

The court ruled that the damage done to Mr Agster's lawn by the seeds from the offending plants was a work of nature and was not wanton damage.

But the most momentous decision taken by the court was that the dandelion is not a weed at all. It is a wild flower, a colourful addition to posies and furthermore a useful plant — as animal fodder.

(DIE WELT, 30 September 1970)

■ SPORT

Only the sensational satisfies today's soccer fans

Many people already consider Federal league football to be old hat. This country's top-ranking football league, a mere ten years ago at one and the same time longed-for but felt to be either impossible or undesirable, is already, at the ripe old age of eight, considered to be behind the times. A European league, many people claim, is the shape of things to come.

Wolfgang Overath of Cologne, one of the best-known Federal league players, recently came out in favour of a league of the best European clubs.

Spectators, he argued, are making ever-increasing demands and only a few really first-rate teams had emerged in both this country's Federal league and the comparable leagues of other European countries. Fixtures between the "giants", he maintained, are the only likelihood of filling grounds to capacity. Everything else must be classed as also-ran material.

The facts of the matter tell a different tale. Outsiders can still spring surprises on the hot favourites in Cup competitions. Eintracht Brunswick or Werder Bremen could never otherwise have become Federal league champions, nor Cagliari of Sardinia champions of Italy.

Admittedly, the idea of forming a league from the best European clubs and holding nothing but really first-rate matches is an intriguing one, but in practice things would look slightly different.

Football Associations would be none too keen on seconding their best clubs for a league of this kind as they would then be lost to national league football. And the rest would at one fell swoop be dismissed as second-rate and not worthy of interest.

Imagine, for instance, a Federal league without Mönchengladbach, Bayern Munich, Hertha Berlin and FC Cologne. What was left would be a torso that would hardly set the world on fire.

The same would apply to an Italian league without Cagliari, Inter Milan, Turin and AC Milan, to an English First Division bereft of Spurs and Liverpool a Scottish First Division without Celtic and Rangers, Holland without Ajax Amsterdam and Feyenoord Rotterdam and Spain without Real Madrid and Barcelona. Everywhere boredom would descend.

What is more, for the time being only a Western European league would be feasible. The Eastern Bloc countries would have nothing to do with the idea.

Now if the illusion of being comprehensive were to be maintained the second- and third-rate football countries would also have to be given some incentive. Yet for time reasons it would be impossible to have more than 24 clubs in the league. Even if the major footballing countries were only allowed three clubs the others would still not be all that well provided for.

Three clubs each from Italy, England, this country and Spain would be half the quota and with two clubs each from Portugal, Scotland, Holland and Austria there would only be room for one club each from Switzerland, Sweden, Belgium and Denmark.

Finland, Norway, Eire, Northern Ireland and Wales would not be represented at all.

This, at any rate, is a fair suggestion for the first selection but after a few season's relegations a number of countries would definitely no longer be represented. The major footballing countries would soon not only dominate the league. It would be a play-off between them.

Promotion would be problematic anyhow. Each national champion would have to be provided with the opportunity of qualifying for the European league.

Two major European competitions, the European Cup competition for national champions and the Cup-Winner's Cup, already exist. They already guarantee an exciting comparison between countries every season.

In the foreseeable future, let us face it, there will be no European league. And even if one were launched who is to guarantee that it too is not written off by the general public in favour of a world league before very long?

Over the last few years this country's Federal league has undergone such a variety of ailments that the first consideration should be to iron out technical hitches at home.

(Welt der Arbeit, 9 October 1970)



Hans Lampe (left) and his brother Werner Lampe

(Photo: Schirner)

The Lampe brothers – this country's swimming hopefuls

WELT DER ARBEIT

When this country's fastest swimming brothers, Hans and Werner Lampe, have one over the eight their tipple is milk. Milk from contented cows and enormous amounts of the stuff.

"At weekends," trainer Gerhard Hetz cheerfully comments, "they order an entire crate. On Monday mornings there is not a drop left. Twenty litres of milk (twenty US quarts or four and a half Imperial gallons) have disappeared down their throats."

Together with Hans Fassnacht the Lampe brothers are this country's brightest hopes for the 1972 Olympics. In order to pull the cat out of the bag and stay abreast of international competition they forgo many a human comfort. They neither dance nor smoke nor drink – except milk.

Hans Lampe, 21, is the European record-holder in the 100 metres butterfly. He had long since packed away his bathing trunks and studies two semesters at Hanover teacher training college when he was induced to follow his brother Werner's example and put in a few kilometres' training every day.

He interrupted his college career and moved from Hanover to Bonn and ace coach Hetz. Hetz expects a lot of his proteges. Too much, perhaps. "Gerhard is a nice enough chap," one ex-pupil comments, "but when it comes to swimming he is not interested unless you swim an outstanding time at the drop of a hat."

At any rate Hans Lampe at age 21, weight over eighty kilos (176 lb) and height 1.96 m (six foot five) made the grade. In less than eight months he improved his time over the 100 metres butterfly from over a minute to 57.5 seconds.

He holds the European record for the distance, receives 500 Marks a month as a sports scholarship-holder and he and his brother have been provided with free accommodation by their Bonn swimming club.

Prior to the European championships he and his brother went with couach Gerhard Hetz to Valais, Switzerland, for high-altitude training. He intends to retire after the Munich Olympics.

"There are, no doubt, quite a number of pleasant things to do besides swimming," he drily comments.

His brother Werner is an almost graceful seventeen-year-old. Yet he too is well over six foot tall. The crawl is his speciality. He has held the European record over 1,500 metres and his time for the 200 metres is 1 min. 56 seconds.

Shaving advantage

Lampe junior is an advocate of a clean shave. Before the finals of the 1,500 metres crawl in Barcelona he let his beard grow for a couple of days before the final shave.

"When I shave," he explains, "I can be up to a tenth of a second faster and that could clinch matters." Over 1,500 metres, too!

Werner Lampe enjoys life, is a beat and pop fan, yet reckons that "If you want to perform really well in competitive sport you have to make sacrifices." He too intends to retire after Munich.

But until they do they both intend to quench their thirst with milk.

(Welt der Arbeit, 9 October 1970)

Aid for sport in developing countries

Bonn is to pay more attention to the promotion of sport in developing countries, Erhard Eppler, Minister of Economic Cooperation, has announced. Between 1964 and 1970 the Federal government has invested 5.1 million Marks in sports projects in developing countries.

Financial support has also been lent to sports specialists from six African countries who have completed their studies in the Federal Republic. At the moment sports instructors from Guinea, Ruanda and Tunisia are studying here.

A number of Federal states and local authorities are also lending a hand in the promotion of sport in developing countries.

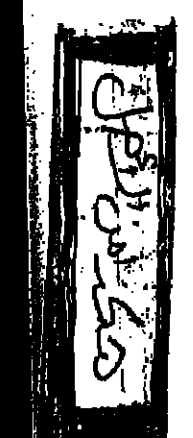
(Hannoversche Presse, 5 October 1970)

Advice centre for Olympic stamps

Munich is to spare no effort to promote advertising on the "smallest placards in the world" — postage stamps. In view of the 1972 Munich Olympics the city's tourist information bureau has been instructed by the council's economic affairs committee to advise European and overseas postal administrations in their choice of motifs for commemorative issues.

In one case the tourist information bureau has already been of assistance. It provided photographs of local and Olympic landmarks for the final competition for the Olympic commemmorative issues to appear in this country.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 25 September 1970)



Aden	SA $ 0.05	Colombia	col. $ 1.—	Formosa	NT £ 6.—	Indonesia	Rp. 15.—	Malawi	11 d
Afghanistan	Af 10.—	Congo (Brazzaville)	F.C.F.A. 30.—	France	FF 0.60	Iran	RI 10.—	Malaysia	M. $ 0.40
Algeria	DA 0.60	Congo (Kinshasa)	Makuta 7.—	Gabon	F.C.F.A. 30.—	Iraq	50 fils	Mali	FM 60.—
Angola	Esc. 1.—	Costa Rica	C 0.85	Gambia	11 d	Ireland	11 d	Mexico	$ 1.50
Argentina	$ m n 45.—	Cuba	P 0.13	Germany	DM 1.—	Israel	I £ 0.40	Morocco	DM —,65
Australia	10 c.	Cyprus	11 d	Ghana	cedi 0.12	Italy	Lir. 60	Mozambique	Esc. 1.—
Austria	S 5.—	Czechoslovakia	Kcs 0.60	Great Britain	11 d	Ivory Coast	F.C.F.A. 30.—	Nepal	Mohur 1.—
Belgium	bfr 6.—	Dahomey	F.C.F.A. 30.—	Greece	Dr 4.—	Jamaica	11 d	Netherlands	Hfl 0.60
Bolivia	$ b 1.60	Denmark	dkr 0.90	Guatemala	Q 0.15	Japan	Yen 50	Netherlands Antilles	G. ant 0.25
Brazil	N. Cr. $ 0.35	Dom. Rep.	RD $ 0.15	Guayana	BWI $ 0.20	Jordan	50 fils	New Zealand	9 c.
Bulgaria	Lev 0.05	Ecuador	S 2.50	Guinea	F.G. 30.—	Kenya	EAs 0.25	Nicaragua	C 0.85
Burma	K 0.60	El Salvador	C 0.30	Haiti	G 0.65	Kuwait	50 fils	Niger	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Burundi	F. Bu. 10.—	Ethiopia	Eth. $ 0.30	Honduras (Br.)	$ BH 0.20	Laos	Kip 60.—	Nigeria	11 d
Cambodia	R 4.40	Fiji	11 d	Honduras	L 0.25	Lebanon	P 40.—	Norway	nkr 0.90
Cameroon	F.C.F.A. 30.—	Finland	fmk 0.50	Hong Kong	HK $ 0.70	Liberia	Lib $ 0.15	Pakistan	Rs 0.60
Canada	Can. $ —.20			Hungary	Ft 1.—	Libya	60 Mills	Panama	B. 0.15
Ceylon	cR —.60			Iceland	Kr 5.—	Luxembourg	lfr 6		
Chile	Esc. 0.60			India	Rs 0.80	Madagascar	FM 30.—		

Paraguay	G. 15.—	Sudan	PT 5.—
Peru	S. 3.50	Syria	£ S 0.50
Philippines	P. phil 0.60	Tanzania	EAs 0.25
Poland	Zl. 0.60	Thailand	B 3.—
Portugal	Esc. 1.—	Trinidad and Tobago	BWI $ 0.20
Rhodesia	11 d	Togo	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Ruanda	F. Rw 12.—	Turkey	T £ 1.25
Rumania	Leu 0.50	Tunisia	65 M
Saudi Arabia	RL 0.60	Uganda	EAs 0.25
Sweden	skr 0.60	UAR	PT 5.—
Switzerland	FS 0.50	Uruguay	P 20.—
Senegal	F.C.F.A. 30.—	USA	$ 0.20
Sierra Leone	Le 0.10	USSR	Rbl. 0.10
Somalia	Sh So 0.90	Venezuela	B 0.60
South Africa	Rand 0.10	Yugoslavia	Din. 1.—
South Korea	Won 35.—	Zambia	11 d
S. Viet Nam	V.N. $ 15.—		
Spain	Pts 8.—		